

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM,
MADRAS.

C O I N S.

CATALOGUE NO. 3.

SULTANS OF DEHLI.

BY

EDGAR THURSTON,

SUPERINTENDENT, MADRAS GOVERNMENT MUSEUM



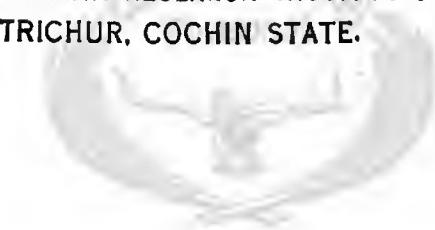
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RAMA VARMA RESEARCH INSTITUTE,
TRICHUR, COCHIN STATE.





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P R E F A C E.

In the present Catalogue of Coins of the Sultáns of Dehli, which are contained in the collection of the Madras Museum, the references allude to (I) Thomas' Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Dehli ; (II) the British Museum Catalogue of the Coins of the Sultáns of Dehli, 1884 ; (III) the articles, with two exceptions by Mr. C. J. Rodgers, published in the Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and in the Indian Antiquary.

I shall be glad to receive specimens of coins which are wanting in the collection, either as donations, by purchase, or exchange.

EDGAR THURSTON,
GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM, *Superintendent.*
MADRAS,
August 1889.



COINS OF THE SULTÁNS OF DEHLI.

No.	Thomas.	British Museum.	Rodgers.
MUHAMMAD IBN SÁM.			
		A.H. 589-602.	
1	No. 3.	No. 1.	
2-4	„ 6.	„ 10-11.	
5-6	„ 8.		
7-8	„ 9.		
9-10	„ 10.	„ 12-16.	
11	„ 11.	„ 17-19.	
12	„ 13.		
13-14			J.A.S.B. 1880, No. 6, p. 81.
15-16			„ „ „ 7, p. 82.
17			Ar. antiqu. No. 28, p. 433.
ISSUES OF TÁJ-AD-DÍN YILDIZ.			
18	No. 20 (?)	No. 7 (?)	
19-20	„ 24.	„ 24-26.	
21	P. 27. Foot-note. Binomial coin.		
22			J.A.S.B. 1880, No. 15, p. 209.
23			„ „ „ 16, p. „
24			„ „ „ 17, p. 210.
25			„ „ „ 18, p. „
KANAÚJ ISSUES.			
26-27	No. 16.		
28			Ar. antiqu. No. 2, p. 435.
29			„ „ „ 3, p. „
30	„ 19.		

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 No: 335C

No.	Thomas.	British Museum.	Rodgers.
SIAMS-AD-DÍN ALTAMSH.			
A.H. 607-633.			
31			J.A.S.B. 1880, No. 7, p. 209.
32	No. XXIX VAR.		
33-34	,, 42.	No. 40-41.	
35-36	,, 48.	,, 48-50.	
37	,, 50.		
38	,, 52.		
39	Do. but half size.		
40-41	No. 53.	,, 54.	
42	,, 55.	,, 58.	
43-44	,, 57.		
45	,, 58.		
46			
47-48		,, 55.	J.A.S.B. 1880, No. 8, p. 209.
RUKN-AD-DÍN FÍRÓZ SHÁH I.			
A.H. 633-634.			
49	No. 89.	No. 61.	
RIZÍYAH.			
A.H. 634-637.			
50	No. 91.	No. 63-64.	
51-52			J.A.S.B. 1880, No. 8, p. 82.
53			,, 1881, No. 4, p. 208.
MU'IZZ-AD-DÍN BAHRAM SHÁH.			
A.H. 637-639.			
54	No. 92.	No. 67.	
55	,, 94.	,, 70-72.	
56	,, 95.		

No.	Thomas.	British Museum.	Rodgers.
'ALÁ-AD-DÍN MASÚD SHÁH.			
A.H. 639-644.			
57-58	No. 97.	No. 73.	
59-60	„ 99.	„ 78-80.	
61	„ 100.		
62	„ 101.		
NASÍR-AD-DÍN MAHMÚD SHÁH I.			
A.H. 644-664.			
63-67	No. 106.	No. 86-95.	
68			J.A.S.B. 1886, No. 11, p. 188.
69			„ „ „ 15, p. 189.
70-71	„ 107.	„ 96-98.	
72-73	„ 108.		
GHIYÁS-AD-DÍN BALBAN.			
A.H. 664-686.			
74	No. 111.	compare No. 100.	
75-77	„ 112.	„ 103-104.	
78-79	„ 113.	„ 115-118.	
80-81	„ 114.	„ 119-120.	
82	„ 115.	„ 121-122.	
MU'IZZ-AD-DÍN KAI-KUBAD.			
A.H. 686-689.			
83		No. 123.	
84	No. 116.	„ 126-127.	
85-86	„ 117.	„ 129-130.	
87-88	„ 118.	„ 131-133.	

No.	Thomas.	British Museum.	Rodgers.
JALÁL-AD-DÍN FÍROZ II.			
A.H. 689-695.			
89-90	No. 121.	No. 139-145.	
91-93	„ 122.	„ 146-148.	
94-95	„ 123.	„ 149-151.	
96-97	„ 124.	„ 152-152a.	
RUKN-AD-DÍN IBRÁHÍM SHAH I.			
A.H. 695.			
98-99	No. 127.	No. 154-155.	
'ALÁ-AD-DÍN MUHAMMAD SHÁH I.			
A.H. 695-715.			
100		No. 157.	
101-104	No. 130.	„ 158.	
105-112	„ 132.	compare No. 164-181.	
113	„ 134.		
114	„ 135.	„ 196-201.	
115-116	„ 136.	„ 182-191.	
117-118	„ 137.	„ 202-203.	
KUTB-AD-DÍN MUBÁRAK SHÁH I.			
A.H. 716-720.			
119	No. 142.	No. 206-207.	
120	„ 145.		
121			J.A.S.B. 1880, No. 7, p. 210.
122-123	„ 147.	„ 214.	
124-125	„ 148.	„ 216.	
126	„ 149.	„ 217-218.	
127	„ 150.	„ 221-222.	
128	„ 151.	„ 225-227.	
129	„ 152.	„ 230-232.	
130-131	„ 154.	„ 233-234.	
132-133			J.A.S.B. 1880, No. 14, p. 211.
134			„ 1875, No. 3, p. 126. " (Delmerick).

No.	Thomas.	British Museum.	Rodgers.
NASÍR-AD-DÍN KHUSRÚ SHÁH.			
135		No. 235.	J.A.S.B. 1886, No. 18, p. 189.
136	No. 156.	„ 236.	
GHIYÁS-AD-DÍN TAGHLAK SHÁH I.			
A.H. 720-725.			
137-138		No. 238.	
139	No. 158.	„ 241.	
140	„ 159.		
141-143	„ 161.	„ 245-247.	
144-145	„ 163.		
146	„ 164.	„ 249-254.	
147	„ 165.	„ 258-259.	
148-149			P.A.S.B. 1879, No. 9, p. 179.
MUHAMMAD II-IBN TAGHLAK.			
A.H. 725-752.			
150	No. 171.	No. 260-262.	
151	compare „ 172.		
152	„ „		
153	„ 174.		
154	„ 178.	„ 264.	
155	„ 175-175a.		
156	„ 176.		
157	„ 177.		
158	compare „ 179.	compare „ 265.	
159		„ 273.	

No.	Thomas.	British Museum.	Rodgers.
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MUHAMMAD II-IBN TAGHLAK—*continued.*

A.H. 725-752.

160-161	No. 184.	No. 274.	
162	compare No. 188.		
163	„ 189.	„ 280.	
164-165	„ 190.	„ 278-279.	
166-167	„ 193.	„ 288.	
168-169	„ 194.	„ 295-296.	

FORCED CURRENCY.

170-171	No. 195.	No. 300-303.	
172-173		„ 305a.	
174			J.A.S.B. 1883, No. 34, p. 62.
175		„ 305d..	
176	„ „		
177	„ 196.	„ 306.	
178-179	„ 197.	„ 309-310.	
180-181	„ 198.	„ 311-312.	
182-183	„ 200.	„ 316.	
184-185	„ 202.	„ 319.	
186-187	„ 203.	„ 320-321.	
188	„ 205.	„ 323.	
189-190	„ 208.	„ 325-326.	

COINS STRUCK IN THE NAME OF THE 'ABBÁSÍ
KHALÍFAHS OF EGYPT.

191	No. 212.	No. 328.	
192	„ 213.		
193		„ 336-338.	
194-196	„ 218.		

No.	Thomas.	British Museum.	Rodgers.
MAHMÚD SHÁH. IBN MUHAMMAD IBN TAGHLAK. (<i>Pretender.</i>) A.H. 752.			
197 No. 342.			
FÍRÓZ SHÁH III. A.H. 752-790.			
198	No. 223.	No. 343.	
199	„ 224.	compare „, 345-347.	
200-202	„ 225.	„ 344.	
203-204	„ 226.		
205-206	„ 228.	„ 349.	
207	compare „ „,	compare „ „,	
208-210	„ 229.	„ 369-370.	
211	„ 230.	compare „ 361.	
212	„ 231.		
213-214	„ 233.	„ 374-378.	
215	„ 235.	„ 366-368	
216	„ 236.		
POSTHUMOUS.			
217	No. 238.	No. 364-365.	
218	„ 239.	„ 379.	
WITH FATH KHÁN.			
219	No. 241.		
220	„ 242.	No. 384-385.	
221-222	compare „ „,	compare „ „ „,	
223	„ 244.		

No.	Thomas.	British Museum.	Rodgers.
WITH ZAFAR.			
224	No. 245.		
225-226	„ 247.	No. 387.	
227	„ 248.	„ 389-390.	
228	„ 249.	„ 391-392.	
GHIYÁS-AD-DÍN TAGHLAK SHÁH II.			
		A.H. 790-791.	
229	No. 254.	No. 396-397.	
ABÚ-BAKRS HÁH.			
		A.H. 791-792.	
230	No. 255.	No. 399-400.	
231-233	„ 260.	„ 406-407.	
MUHAMMAD SHÁH III-IBN FIRÓZ.			
		A.H. 792-798.	
234	No. 262.		
235-236	„ 265.	No. 411-412.	
237-238	„ 267.	„ 418.	
239-240	„ 268.		
POSTHUMOUS.			
241	No. 271.		
SIKANDAR SHÁH I.			
		A.H. 795.	
242	No. 274.	No. 427-428.	

No.	Thomas.	British Museum.	Rodgers.
MAHMÚD SHÁH II.			
A.H. 795-815.			
243	No. 276.	No. 431.	
244-245	„ 278.		
246-247	„ 280.	„ 436-441.	
NASRAT SHÁH.			
<i>(Interregnum.)</i>			
A.H. 797. <i>ff.</i>			
248	No. 283.		
MUBÁRAK SHÁH II.			
A.H. 824-837.			
249	No. 288.	No. 446.	
250-251	„ 289.	„ 448.	
MUHAMMAD SHÁH IV-IBN FARÍD.			
A.H. 837-847.			
252	No. 293.	No. 456-458.	
253-255	„ 295.	„ 460-464.	
'ALIM SHÁH.			
A.H. 847-855.			
256	No. 301.		

No.	Thomas.	British Museum.	Rodgers.
BUHLÓL LÓDI.			
A.H. 855-894.			
257-258	No. 311.	No. 473.	
259	„ 312.	„ 491-492.	
260-261	„ 313.	„ 483.	
262-263	„ 315.	„ 479.	
SIKANDAR II-LÓDI.			
A.H. 894-923.			
264-265	No. 316.	No. 495.	
266-267	„ 317.	„ 516-517.	
IBRÁHÍM LÓDI.			
A.H. 923-937.			
268	No. 330.	No. 518.	
SHÉR SHÁH.			
A.H. 946-952.			
269			J.A.S.B. 1880, pl. xviii a, 1.
270			Ind. Ant., ¹ 1888, No. 1, p. 65.
271		„ „ „ „ „	2, p. 65.
272		„ „ „ „ „	3, p. 66.
273		„ „ „ „ „	4, p. 66.
274		„ „ „ „ „	5, p. 66.
275		„ „ „ „ „	6, p. 66.
276		„ „ „ „ „	7, p. 66.
277		„ „ „ „ „	8, p. 66.
278		„ „ „ „ „	9, p. 66.
279		„ „ „ „ „	10, p. 66.
280		„ „ „ „ „	11, p. 66.
281		„ „ „ „ „	12, p. 66.
282		„ „ „ „ „	13, p. 66.
283		„ „ „ „ „	14, p. 66.

¹ The Rupees of the Suri Dynasty.

No.	Thomas.	British Museum.	Rodgers.
SHÉR SHÁH— <i>continued.</i>			
A.H. 946-952— <i>continued.</i>			
284			Ind. Ant., 1888, No. 16, p. 67.
285			" " " " 17, p. 67.
286			" " " " 18, p. 67.
287			Unedited.
288	Foot-note, p. 399.	No. 551.	
289	No. 354.	„ 547.	
290	„ 355.	compare „ 560-564.	
291	„ 357.	„ 569.	
292	(Narnól) „ 358.		
293	„ "	„ 570-572.	
294	„ "	„ 568a.	
295	(Alwar) „ "		
296	(Sambhol), „		
ISLÁM SHÁH.			
A.H. 952-960.			
297			Ind. Ant., 1888, No. 19, p. 67.
298			" " " " 20, p. 67.
299			" " " " 21, p. 67.
300			" " " " 22, p. 67.
301			" " " " 23, p. 67.
302			" " " " 24, p. 67.
303			" " " " 25, p. 67.
304			" " " " 26, p. 67.
305			" " " " 27, p. 67.
306			" " " " 28, p. 67.
307			" " " " 29, p. 67.
308-310	No. 363.	No. 621-622.	
311		„ 624.	
MUHAMMAD 'ADÍL SHÁH.			
A.H. 960-964.			
312			Ind. Ant., 1888, No. 30, p. 67.
313-314	No. 366.	No. 634-635.	



SOME COPPER COINS OF THE
CARNATIC
AND
THE COINAGE OF BALAPUR.

BY

MAJOR R. P. JACKSON.

REPRINTED FROM THE "NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE."

FOURTH SERIES, VOL. X.

LONDON:
1910.



MUHAMMAD ALI, NAWAB OF THE CARNATIC (1752-1795 A.D.) AND HIS COPPER COINS.

(See Plate V.)

"THE Carnatic, anciently called Canara, properly denotes the tract of country where the Canara language is spoken, but has long since lost its original application, and has two principal meanings, one more extensive, and the other more limited; the former including under it nearly the whole of the south-eastern portion of the Indian peninsula, from the Kistna to Cape Comorin, and the latter adopting the same northern limit, but not descending further south than the country immediately north of the Coleroon, and at the same time so confining it on the west as not to leave it an average breadth of more than seventy-five miles. In this latter sense the Carnatic is nearly identical with the territory which, under the Mogul Empire, formed one of the principal provinces of the *soubah* or government of the Deccan, and was administered by the soubahdar's nabob, or deputy, under the title of the Nabob of Arcot, the whole nabobship taking its name from Arcot, the capital. The country thus defined consists of two portions, differing greatly in their physical features, and distinguished from each other by the names of *Balaghaut* and *Payeenghaut*, or the land *above* and the land *beneath* the

mountain passes. . . . Immediately south of the nabobship of Arcot, were the two rajaahships or Hindoo states of Trichinopoly and Tanjore, which, though governed by their own princes, were so far dependent on the Nabob of Arcot, who levied tribute from them, not indeed in his own name, but as deputy of the Mogul" (*Beveridge, Hist. of India*, vol. i. pp. 430, 431).

Dand Khan Pani was made Nawab of Arcot in 1698, but Saadut Ulla Khan (an able and popular chief of Arab extraction) first took the title of Nawab of the Carnatic, and governed the province from 1708 to 1733. The office was not recognized as hereditary. It was held by commission from Delhi, but in the event of the Mogul not exercising or delaying to exercise the right of nomination, a temporary appointment was made by the Soubahdar of the Deccan. Such was the regular mode of procedure when the Mogul Empire was in vigour; but in the state of decay into which it had fallen, the imperial commission was regarded as only a form, and the right of appointment was tacitly, if not overtly, contested between the Soubahdar and the Nawab; the one claiming it as his prerogative, and the other striving to render it hereditary in his family. Saadnt Ulla Khan, having no issue, left a will by which he bequeathed the nawabship to his brother's son, named Dost Ali. Nizam-ul-Mulk, who considered himself as independent sovereign of the Deccan, not having been consulted, regarded this as an encroachment on his authority, but owing to other political entanglements at the time, was not in a position to give effect to his resentment. Dost Ali governed the province until he was killed by the Mahrattas in 1740. His son, Safaar Ali, governed until 1742, when he was murdered.

A nephew of Dost Ali succeeded Safaar Ali, but he was expelled by his troops after a few days. The Nizam of the Decean then appointed Khwajah Abdullah Khan, who died in 1744. Anwar-ud-din Khan next governed for a few months, but was killed by the French at the Battle of Ambur. The son of a former Nawab (Safaar Ali) carried on the government until he was murdered in 1749. Husain Dost Khan, better known as Chanda Sahib, was appointed by the Nizam in 1749, but was beheaded by order of Manikji, General of the Tanjore Army, in 1752. This Nawab was succeeded by

MUHAMMAD ALI [styled WALA-JAH],

who was the second son of Anwar-ud-din. Up to this time, the lot of the former Nawabs had not been a very happy one, as shown above, but Muhammad Ali's nawabship was destined to be an exception, that is, so far as the length of time his government lasted. He commenced to rule over the province in 1752, and held it until he died on October 13, 1795, at the age of seventy-eight years. Before describing the copper coins issued by this Nawab, it is interesting to note the most important events which occurred during his career.

1744.—Muhammad Ali was present with his father at the Battle of Ambur, but fled to Trichinopoly after the French victory, where he shut himself up and assumed the title of Nawab. He implored the assistance of the British, which was given, the British and French taking opposite sides in the choice of a Nawab.

1750.—When the French captured Trivadi, fifteen miles from Fort St. David, Muhammad Ali, to whom it

previously belonged, made an effort to regain it. With this object he raised an army of 20,000 men, which included 1900 men furnished by the British Governor of Fort St. David. Finding the French entrenched, he was urged by the British Commander to force an engagement, but was too cowardly to comply, and contented himself with skirmishes and a distant cannonade. As he refused payment of the expenses of the British contingent, the latter returned to Fort St. David, when the French, at once taking advantage of their absence, brought Muhammad Ali to action and gained a complete victory, without the loss of a single man. Muhammad Ali escaped with difficulty, and reached Arcot with only two or three attendants.

Dec., 1750.—Muhammad Ali was in camp when Nasir Jung, the Nizam of the Deccan, was assassinated, and he fled again to Trichinopoly, his prospects being very gloomy. The British had withdrawn their support, the French were bent on his capture, and thus threatened and perplexed, "he followed the true bent of his nature by weaving an intricate web of policy." He applied for assistance to the Mahrattas, the Mysoreans, and the British Presidency, and entered into secret communications with the French, and made a treaty by which he was to renounce his claim on the nawabship and content himself with some inferior appointment in the Deccan. He offered to surrender Trichinopoly—a most important link in the scheme of French aggrandizement in India.

1751.—The British again sent Muhammad Ali aid after he had renewed his alliance, but his first campaign proved very disastrous. He attempted to subdue Madura, but failed ignominiously, and a large portion of his army

went over to the enemy, the sympathy of his own troops being with Chanda Sahib.

The French (under Dupleix) began to mark their new acquisitions with white flags quite close to Fort St. David (the seat of the British Presidency after the loss of Madras), and the sight of these flags excited mingled feelings of fear and indignation. The ruin of the British was involved in that of Muhammad Ali, and their only safety was in supporting him to the utmost of their power. "Influenced by such considerations, the British awoke from their lethargy and resolved on action, still, however, not as principals, but under their old disguise of mercenaries or auxiliaries."

An expedition was sent against Voleonda, in which Muhammad Ali's troops and a small detachment of British were seized with panic, and were defeated by the French. Strange to say, the panic commenced with the East India Company's battalion, and although their officers—Clive, then a lieutenant, was amongst the number—endeavoured to rally them, it was in vain, and the army retreated to Trichinopoly, the only place of strength now belonging to Muhammad Ali. The British at Fort St. David were now fully committed to the war, but Clive's clever capture of Arcot and other successful operations, were the means of placing Muhammad Ali in virtual possession as Nawab of a territory yielding an annual revenue of £150,000. Before this the Nawab did not possess any spot north of the Coleroon.

1752.—Chanda Sahib was put to death, and Muhammad Ali, now freed from a rival in the Carnatic, became Nawab in reality as well as in name.

Although Trichinopoly was not his—it belonged to the Great Mogul—it was found that he had secretly



promised it to the Dalaway of Mysore, but the British assisted him to evade this promise, although other concessions of territory were made.

The French commenced to intrigue with the Nizam, who first proclaimed himself Nawab, and then conferred it on Chanda Sahib's son. Thus Muhammad Ali had serious obstacles to contend with, and scarcely a chief in the Carnatic voluntarily declared in his favour. The British, however, still continued their support, and determined to march into the Tanjore country. The presence of the Nawab was thought desirable, but his troops mutinied, and "the singular spectacle was seen of two hundred Europeans, with fixed bayonets, escorting the Nawab, in whose cause the Company had already expended much blood and treasure, because his own troops, so far from escorting him, were bent on committing an outrage on his person. A few days afterwards the whole of these troops repaired in a body to the British commander, and intimated their intention to join the enemy. This intimation they accompanied with the singular request that he would not fire upon them while they were marching off. Glad to be quit of them on any terms, he granted their request, and they walked off unmolested" (*Beveridge, op. cit.*, vol. i. p. 488).

The ascendancy which the French had endeavoured to establish in India, was completely overthrown by the capture of Pondicherry in 1761. During the great struggle nearly the whole burden had lain on the shoulders of the British. "Mahomed Ali, in whose cause they were ostensibly fighting, was unable to give them any effectual aid. On the contrary, his pretensions and intrigues often threw obstacles in their way, and more than once involved them in quarrels from which

they were afterwards unable to disentangle themselves without suffering both in their interests and their reputation. It is true that he was wholly in their power, and could not act in any matter of the least importance without their sanction or support ; but it was long before either he or they were fully alive to the true position in which they stood. At all events, they had so long been accustomed to pay him all the external homage due to sovereignty, that they did not venture to act openly on any denial of it, and were often in consequence betrayed into ludicrous inconsistencies. At one time they addressed him as petitioners, and supplicated his favour with mock humility ; at another time they threw off all disguise, and rebuked him in the rudest terms for presuming to act as if he possessed a particle of independence. The Nabob, who clung to his name perhaps all the more tenaciously from having lost the reality, was deep if not fond in his complaints of the humiliations to which he was subjected, and surrounded himself by a host of dependants, many of them European adventurers, who played upon his weaknesses, and turned them to profit. In this way misunderstandings were constantly arising, and it required little sagacity to foresee that sooner or later a rupture would take place, and transfer the name as well as the reality of power to the hands which were actually wielding it " (Beveridge, *op. cit.*, vol. ii. p. 207).

1763.—The war with France was concluded by the Treaty of Paris in 1763, one of the clauses of which, was the mutual obligation to " acknowledge Muhammad Ali for lawful Nabob of the Carnatic,"—a curious arrangement, as the Nawab was nothing more than the sub-deputy of the deputy of the Mogul, and it was necessary

for the title to be recognized by the superior. The Nabob, listening to the syeophants who surrounded him, was told that he was henceforth to regard himself as a sovereign potentate, equal in rank to the greatest monarchs in Europe, and of course infinitely superior to all the governors of the Company, since they could not deny that they were only subjects. It was a difficult task, however, to turn this new dignity to account. When the Company originally espoused his cause, they stipulated that Madras and the adjoining territory was to be held rent free, and the expenses of the war to be defrayed from the rents collected in the Nawab's name. After much opposition he was induced to hand over a "jagheer" to the Company. He began to compel the tributary states to pay their arrears of tribute. He reduced Vellore after much opposition, and then commenced a dispute with the Rajah of Tanjore, who claimed that territory as an independent kingdom.

1767.—Muhammad Ali sent an agent to prosecute his interests with the English Ministry to London, "as he felt galled beyond measure at the control which the Company exercised over all his movements," the agent being bold enough to offer presents first to the Minister and then to his Secretary.

1787.—Muhammad Ali agreed to four-fifths of his revenues being paid to the Company as his proportion in time of war; nine lacs as the expense of the civil and military establishments, together with twelve lacs to his creditors, were to be his payments in time of peace."

When the war with Tipu Sultan of Mysore commenced, the arrears began to accumulate so rapidly as to leave the Company no alternative but to take the management entirely into their own hands. The Nawab, as usual,

strenuously opposed, and even threw obstacles in the way of the Company's collectors.

1792.—Muhammad Ali made another treaty with the Company, giving it the sole management of revenues in time of war, and reserved the management to himself in time of peace; he was, however, to make an annual payment for the military establishment of the Company, and to pay a fixed sum to his creditors.

1795.—Muhammad Ali died on October 13, 1795, after a long and inglorious career. "Though understood to have been in possession of considerable treasures, he had early become the prey of usurers and sharpers. As payments to the Company fell due, instead of emptying his own coffers, he met them by raising usurious loans, chiefly from the European residents, on the security of the territorial revenues. In these loans the lenders usually stipulated for the appointment of their own managers, and thus the unhappy ryots were handed over to the tender mercies of men whose only interest in the soil was to wring from it the largest sum of money in the shortest possible time. The effects were most grievous oppression of the people, general impoverishment, and consequent decay of revenue." When Seringapatam was captured in 1799, documents were found which seemed to establish a secret correspondence between him and Tipu, for objects hostile to the interests of the Company.

Umdatul'umara ("Pillar of Nobles"), the son of Muhammad Ali, died on July 15, 1801, and Ali Husain, the eldest son of the latter, was deposed by the East India Company on July 19, 1801. Azim-uddaulah, another son of Umdatul'umara, delivered over the government of the Carnatic to the English by

treaty on July 19, 1819, when the family became pensioners.

The independence of the Nawabs of the Carnatic was more definite during the time of Muhammed Ali than at any previous period, and, so far as I can gather, he was the only Nawab to issue coins in his own name and without reference to his nominal chief, the Nizam of the Deccan. There was a certain amount of truth in the statement made by his agent to the Prime Minister in England, when endeavouring to get the Nawab's grievances redressed, that "he (the Nawab) was the person to whom Britain owed the rise of her power in India," and on this account, the copper coins issued by him deserve notice. The coins referred to below are by no means very common in the Carnatic; in fact, they represent all I was able to procure during a residence of several years in that part of India. Captain Tufnell, in his interesting book on the Coins of Southern India, refers to one or two copper coins issued by this Nawab, but as they are not figured I cannot say if they are the same as those now depicted. I am not aware of any gold or silver coins issued by Muhammed Ali. I had, however, in my collection a gold pagoda bearing on the obverse a figure of Vishnu, as Venkatesvara, and his two wives, and the Arabic letter ζ in the centre of a convex granulated surface reverse, which coin, Marsden ascribes to Muhammed Ali Nawab. My specimen I procured in a remote village in the province of Mysore.

COPPER COINS OF MUHAMMAD ALI (STYLED
WALA-JAH), 1166-1210 A.H. = 1752-1795 A.D.

Obv.—والجاه = Wala-jah.

Rev.—١٢٠٦ سنه هجري = Hijri year 1206 (= 1786
A.D.).

Rev.—ضرب اركات جلوس سنه ٣٥ = “struck at Arcot
in the 35th year of reign.” Arcot was the
capital of Carnatic India. [Pl. V. 1.]

Obv.—والجاه = Wala-jah.

Rev.—Persian numerals, which may possibly be intended
for the year of his reign. [Pl. V. 2-5.]

Obv.—والجاه = Wala-jah.

Rev.—An attempt at the Tamil letter ஜ (N) for
Nawab. [Pl. V. 6.]

Obv.—والجاه [نوا]ب = Wala-jah Nawab.

Rev.—Dots, and possibly his year of reign. [Pl. V. 7.]

Obv.—والجاه = Wala-jah, within a lined circle.

Rev.—١٢٠٦ نواب = Nawab 1206 (= 1791 A.D.), within
a ring of dots. [Pl. V. 8.]

Obv.—والجاه = Wala-jah, in lined circle.

Rev.—جاه = Jah } = Wala-jah, in lined circle.
[Pl. V. 9.]

Obv.—ع—the initial of Muhammad Ali, with crossed
lines.

Rev.—Persian numerals and the Sun and Moon, the
latter very common signs in the Carnatic, repre-
senting permanency of rule. [Pl. V. 10-12.]

Obv.—Initial ع (inverted) for Muhammad Ali. Initial
ن for Nawab.

Rev.—والجاه = Wala-jah. [Pl. V. 13.]

Obv.—| ۲۰ ۶ جاه [والا] = [Wala]-jah 1206 = 1791 A.D.

Rev.—ت [ارك] ضرب = Struck at Arcot. [Pl. V. 14.]

Obv.—والاجاه = Wala-jah.

Rev.—[۱۱] هـ سنه = Year [11]83 = 1769 A.D.
[Pl. V. 15.]

Obv.—والاجاه = Wala-jah.

Rev.—Horse galloping to the r. [Pl. V. 16.]

Obv.—نواب = Nawab (?).

Rev.—والاجاه = Wala-jah. [Pl. V. 17.]

Obv.—A rude attempt at “Wala-jah.”

Rev.—[۱۱] هـ سنه = Year 1176 = 1762 A.D.
[Pl. V. 18.]



THE COINAGE OF BALAPUR.

(See Plate V.)

GREAT BALAPUR and Little Balapur are situated in the Province of Mysore, and were at one time independent states, but now form "taluks" of the Bangalore and Kolar districts respectively. The following is a short history of Great Balapur and Little Balapur, which are about twelve miles distant from each other, extracted from Hawkes' *Coinage of Mysore*, pp. 14, 15.

Great Balapur.—“About the year 1610, Shajee, being then in the service of the King of Vijeapoor, was provincial governor of his conquests in the Carnatic, and resided much at Balapoor, Bangalore, and Colar. Great Balapoor was afterwards the Jagheer of Rusool Khan, the Soubedar of Seera, who in 1728 was superseded in the command and killed by Tahir Khan. The Jagheer was, however, continued to his son Abbas Coolie Khan, who at the suggestion of his mother renounced his claim to the office of Sonbedar or Nabob of Seera, in favour of Tahir Khan. Abbas Coolie Khan plundered the family of Futtah Mahomed, the father of Hyder, who in order to revenge himself for this insult to his ancestor, formed a junction with Basult Jung many years afterwards (1761 A.D.) and entered Balapoor, but Abbas Coolie Khan effected his escape. In 1770 Madoo Row took

Great Balapoore, and the next year Hyder sent a strong force by night from Bangalore to retake it, but, failing, the troops were cut to pieces. In the treaty with the Mahrattas in 1772 Great Balapoore remained in their hands, but was retaken by Hyder in 1773. In 1791 the Mahratta confederate of Lord Cornwallis threw a garrison into the place, but was again ejected by Kummer-oodeen, Hyder's general."

Little Balapur.—“Little Balapoore was first rendered nominally subject to Mysore by Carty Reva Raj about the year 1704. After Hyder's capture of Great Balapoore in 1761 he was most anxious to possess this little state also. The place was at this time in the possession of the former Polygar of Deonhully, who, on the reduction of the latter fortress by Nunjeraj in 1749, had capitulated on the condition of being allowed to retire to Little Balapoore; from that time he had been engaged in incessant attempts to recover Deonhully. Hyder, therefore, laid siege to Little Balapoore in 1762, and reduced it, but the Polygar escaping fled to Nunndiroog, where he was at last captured and sent to perpetual imprisonment in Coimbatore. In 1791 Little Balapoore surrendered without opposition to Lord Cornwallis, by whom it was given in charge to the original Polygars; from these, however, it was again taken by surprise soon after.”

Hawkes gives the following list of coins issued by these two small states:—

(1) Gold fanam, struck by Abbas Coolie Khan, which bears the word “Balapoore” at full length in Hindostani character.

(2) Gold fanam, said to have been struck by Hyder, which bears on either side part of the word “Balapur” in Hindostani characters.

(3) Gold fanam, bearing on one side the letters "Bala," a contraction for "Balapoor," and on the other a symbol not unlike that seen on the Mahratta coins.

Nos. 1 and 2 were issued in Great Balapur; and No. 3 in Little Balapur.

With regard to the reverse of No. 3, Captain R. H. C. Tufnell, in his article "On a Collection of South Indian Coins," contributed to the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* in 1886, was of opinion that the figure which Hawkes likened to the device on the early Mahratta coins, was merely a perversion of the word Muhammad (محمد). Captain Tufnell was correct, as the inscription on the three specimens in my collection is quite clear:—

Obr.— Shah = Muhammad Shah.

Rev.— (in full) = Balapur. [Pl. V. 19.]

Another Balapur fanam, with inscriptions similar to No. 1, but much smaller and thicker, is illustrated in Pl. V. 20.

Muhammad Shah was the name of the Mughal Emperor who reigned at Delhi from 1718 to 1748.

There are two specimens in my collection of the gold fanam issued at Balapur in the name of Alamgir II, Emperor of Delhi, 1753 to 1761.

Obr.— عالمگیر ثانی = Alamgir II.

Rev.— بالاپور = Balapur. [Pl. V. 21.]

The other has the same inscription on the reverse, and with a name on the obverse which I have been unable to read. [Pl. V. 22.] It may have been one of Hyder's issues—the ح being his initial.

Gold Balapur Fanam.

Obr.— Shah = Muhammad Shah.

Rev.—Part of the word "Balapur." [Pl. V. 23.]

Chittledroog, Nundydroog, Deonhully, Ooscotta, Colar Bedenore, Coonghul, Coodeconda, Culian Droog, Savanoor, Harponhully, Gooroomconda, Gooti, and Chendragherry, as well as the two Balapurs, had their own gold coinage, either fanams or pagodas, or both, before Hyder established his supremacy. All these states at one time formed part of the Vijayanagar kingdom until 1565, when its power was shattered at the decisive Battle of Talikota, by a combination of the armies of the four Muhammadan principalities of the Deccan. The Muhammadan conquerors issued their gold coins in the name of the Delhi sovereign, but none of these states appear to have issued a copper coinage. Hawkes mentions that Chittledroog issued cash, but these could not have been very numerous, as they are seldom seen in that place. I have not been able to find any reference to a copper coinage of Balapur in any contribution on Southern India coins, but in August, 1892, I visited Great Balapur at the suggestion of Dr. Hultzsch of the Archaeological Survey Department, and whilst encamped at the village one of the residents brought to me a bag containing thirty-two copper coins of Balapur, which I purchased of him. All the coins bore traces of having been in constant circulation, and appear to have been issued in the name of Muhammad Shah, Emperor of Delhi. Although I have travelled over the greater portion of the Mysore Province hunting for coins, these were the only Balapur copper coins I met with. I could not find any specimens amongst the Southern Indian Collections at the British Museum, and was thus able to present two specimens to that institution. It will be noticed that the inscriptions on these copper issues are very similar to those on the gold fanams issued in the name of

Muhammad Shah. Only fragments of the legend on the obverse appear on single coins; the full legend, after comparing several, is—

Obv.—محمد شاہ بادشاہ = Muhammad Shah, Emperor.

Rev.—ضرب بالابور = "struck at Balapur."

[Pl. V. 24-34.]

The fact that these copper coins have not been more frequently encountered, would lead one to conclude that copper was given a trial in this state, and that it was withdrawn out of deference to popular prejudice, which was apt to regard with suspicion any new form of coin. No silver coins were issued by these small states, and there was no need for them, owing to the small value of the gold fanam—forty-two fanams being equal to one pagoda, which was worth three and a half rupees. For petty transactions cowries (*the Cyproea moneta*) were made use of, eighty of which were equal to one fanam; so the necessity for copper coins was not apparent. Hyder's son, Tipu Sultan, was the first to introduce silver coins into the Mysore Province. In the small independent states before Hyder's usurpation (1761-1782) the currency was thus limited to gold and shells.





COINAGE OF THE CARNATIC (A.D. 1752-1795)



COINAGE OF BALAPUR







CATALOGUE
OF
MYSORE COINS

IN THE COLLECTION OF THE GOVERNMENT
MUSEUM, BANGALORE.

BY

CAPT. R. H. CAMPBELL TUFNELL, M.S.C., F.Z.S.,

MEMBER OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON,
FELLOW OF THE SOCIETY OF SCIENCE, LETTERS, AND ART OF LONDON.

(Under instructions from the Government of His Highness
The Maharajah of Mysore.)

With Five Plates.

MADRAS :

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.



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INTRODUCTION.

THE coinage of Mysore may be said to fall naturally into the three following distinct divisions :—

- i. Those struck prior to the usurpation of Haidar.
- ii. Those issued under the Muhammadan rule.
- iii. Those struck subsequent to the overthrow of that power and the restitution of the Hindu line.

Regarding the coins in use during the first of these three periods but very little is known. The earliest issue, known with any degree of certainty to have been that of a ruler of the province, is represented in the collection by No. 62, a coin which was struck by Kanthirava Narasa Raja, of the Udaiyar dynasty, who reigned over Mysore in the first half of the seventeenth century. This minute coin, weighing but from six to eight grains, corresponded approximately with the fanams, of which large numbers were struck by the surrounding princes and chieftains, and was probably one of the earliest of that series which subsequently formed part of the recognized system of the Hindus and of some of the European powers who struck coins in the South of India; the 'Canteroy' pagoda, to one-tenth of which this fanam was equivalent, having been merely a nominal coin. After this sovereign the history of the coinage of the country is again buried in obscurity, but there can be no doubt but that for some time prior to Haidar, the small copper coins bearing on one side the figure of a deity, an animal or a Kanarese numeral were those in common use. A large number of these copper pieces bear the figure of an elephant, sometimes alone, at others surmounted by a crescent moon, and at others again by a sun and moon. Nothing is, however, known regarding any issues in the more precious metals. Probably, as in most of the Hindu lines in Southern India, no silver coinage was at this early period in existence. It is, however, well within the range of possibility that the series of coins commonly known as the Gajapati pagoda and fanam were

in reality the issues of the Mysore kings. While a floriated device here takes the place of the chequered reverse of the copper series, the figure of the elephant agrees with the obverse, and the same emblem appears to have held its place on¹ the coins of the province with more or less frequency throughout all the three periods into which, as we have seen above, its monetary system seems to divide itself. The coins of this series were attributed by Moor and Marsden to the Rajas of Anagundi, by Sir Walter Elliot to the Kóngus or Chéras, and by Wilson to the Gajapati princes of Orissa, but from the fact that the elephant somewhat closely connects them with Mysore and that, while they occur in comparatively large numbers in this province, they are of considerable rarity elsewhere, it is as I have said by no means improbable that they originally hailed from the Mysore mint. It would, however perhaps, be better to postpone all notice of coins of doubtful origin to find a place in a future catalogue of the less certain issues of contemporaneous and neighbouring princes than to include them in one devoted exclusively to the coins proper of the province. In the case of the coins bearing a Kanarese numeral on one side however the same doubt does not exist. There cannot be a question but that these are purely issues of Mysore, though to what the numbers on them refer is at present unknown. Sir Walter Elliot attributes the series to Cháma Raja V., and adds that his specimens extend from one to thirty-two. During some years' searching in the province and elsewhere, however, I have never procured or seen any specimen bearing a higher numeral than thirty-one, nor are either the Government Museum at Madras or elsewhere or any private collection I know of, in possession of any beyond this number. The coins represented in the collection by Nos. 1 to 5, bearing on one side a battle axe and on the other a tiger, were first attributed to Mysore by

¹ "The princes of this (Wodeiyar) dynasty seem to have inherited the cognizance of the elephant from the Kóngus and the Chéras; for it appears on numerous copper coins which are still current in the form of the *one paisa*, or small elephant cash, and even Tipu, notwithstanding his love of innovation and contempt of every thing Hindu, continued to use it on his copper coins."—(*Num. Or. Coins of Southern India*, p. 104.)

Marsden, and his theory that they are purely Mysore coins, has not, owing to their occurrence, almost exclusively in the province since met with contradiction. The kings of the Udaiyar dynasty, during the reigns of the last of whom the coins bearing Kanarese numerals were probably issued are, according to Sir Walter Elliot, as follows :—

Ráj Wodeiyar	1578-1617
Cháma Rája IV	1617-1637
Immađi Rája	1637-1638
Kan̄thiráva Narasa Rája	1638-1659
Kempa Déva Rája	1659-1672
Chikka Déva	1672-1704
Kan̄thirava Rája II	1704-1714
Dodđa Krishṇa Rája	1714-1731
Cháma Rája V	1731-1733

during whose reign Haidar usurped the throne, with which event we enter on the second or Muhammadan period.

As far as is known Haidar struck but few coins. His pagoda, half pagoda, and fanam bore on the obverse the initial letter of his name (c), while on the reverse he retained the figures of Siva and Parvati seated side by side, the former holding the trisul and the latter the deer. This device had been in use previously on the coins struck by the Polygars of Ikkeri, and on his conquest of that part in 1763 Haidar established a mint at Nagar (subsequently known as Bednur), and there struck this coin, to which the name of "Old Bahaduri pagoda" has been given.. As Hawkes¹ in his *Sketch of the Coins of Mysore* remarks : "in process of time the dies wearing out, new ones were manufactured of precisely the same device, but with an inferior degree of skill," and of these No. 64 is a striking example. He is also said by the same author to have struck fanams at Calicut, which place he conquered in 1773 and held for some nine years. This coin is said to bear date 1166 (A.H.), but no specimen in gold from this mint, earlier than Tipu's time, finds a place in the Mysore collection. Haidar certainly struck a small half fanam, bearing

¹ *A Brief Sketch of the Gold, Silver and Copper Coinage of Mysore*, by Lieutenant H. P. Hawkes, Bangalore, 1856.

on one side his initial and on the other the Hijrah date, and it is possible of course that this is the Calicut issue to which Hawkes alludes, though no mint town is mentioned on the coin. During the latter years of his reign he had in circulation a limited number of copper 'paisahs' or xx cash pieces with an elephant on the obverse and on the reverse the date and place of mintage. Several also occur devoid of dates (conf. Nos. 138 to 144), many of which, from their style, may more probably be attributed to him than to his son. No such issues can however with any degree of certainty be credited to the earlier years of his reign.

Moor, in his *Narrative of Little's Detachment*, mentions the fact that on his cannon Tipu imitated the coat of arms of the English East India Company, which consisted of a shield divided transversely into four parts, in each of which appears one of the letters of the company's monogram, V.E.I.C., but substituted for these those which went to form his father's name, viz., *ء* *س* *ء*, and guns bearing this device are still sometimes met with in and around Seringapatam and Mysore. Neither he nor any other writer, however, as far as I can learn, mentions the occurrence of any such device on either Tipu's or his father's coins. The small copper issues of the period struck by the East India Company bear this device, and specimens occasionally occur, though very rarely, in which one or two characters appear which look far more like the Persian letters in Haidar's name than the initials of the East India Company. Unfortunafely, however, not one has yet been found sufficiently perfect to enable one to speak with certainty. There can, however, be little doubt, but that, should these occur, both the coins and the marks on the "musquets and cannons" were more probably the work of Haidar than of his son, who was as peculiar for the neatness and fine execution of his coins as his father was for his carelessness in this respect.

Passing now to the coins of Tipu, we find at once far greater profusion, variety, and beauty combined with a number of innovations in the names of pieces and their dates which for a long time perplexed the student of numismatics. Whereas his father issued coins only in accordance with the Hindu system of pagoda and fanam, Tipu had in circulation a complete series of issues in

accordance with the mohur and rupee system of the Muhammadans as well. In all of these, from his accession in A.H. 1197 till 1200, he followed the usual Hijrah system, which dates from the flight of the prophet from Mecca, an event which took place on¹ the fourth day of the first month of Rabi; and this according to the calculation of M. Causin de Perceval was June 20th, A.D. 622. In the fifth year of his reign he abandoned this, the usual Muhammadan method of reckoning, which was in accordance with a lunar system and substituted a solar one of his own invention, to which he applied the name مولودي (Múlúdī, or as it should more properly be called Maulúdī as dating from the prophet's birth in A.D. 571, the term being derived from the Arabic "Maulúd",—born). Hence the coins struck during A.H. 1201 bear the date 1215, the numerals being written from right to left instead of from left to right as usual. In 1224 he also introduced a fresh system by which each year had a distinctive letter, the first being distinguished by ፩ (ā); the next by ፪ (b), the third by ፫ (t) and so on according to alphabetical order up to 1227 A.M., in which year he fell at the taking of Seringapatam.

In his coins struck in accordance with the Muhammadan type of mohur and rupee, he also changed the system of cyclic years known as the أبجد (abjid) then in vogue, and substituted one of his own invention in which the value attributed to each letter was in accordance with its position in the Persian alphabet, and to which he therefore assigned the name أبتاس (abtas) from the first four letters, the value of each being assigned as follows:—

፩	፪	፫	፬	፭	፮	፯	፱
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
፳	፴	፵	፶	፷	፸	፹	፻
9	10	20	30	40	50	60	70
፿	፿	፿	፿	፿	፿	፿	፿
80	90	100	200	300	400	500	600
፿	፿	፿	፿	፿	፿	፿	፿
700	800	900	1000				

The whole cycle was divided into sixty years as in the Brihaspati system of the Hindus and for each year a name chosen, in

¹ Hughes' Dictionary of Islam, p. 174.

which the sum of the numerical value of the letters was equal to the year.

¹ “ To explain this by an example, we shall take the year 42 of the cycle corresponding with 1788 of J.C., 1202 of the Hijrah, 1216 of the Sultan’s new era and the sixth of his reign. The number 42 may be expressed by various combinations of the letters of the *abjad*, but if we produce it by adding together ۲۰, ۱۱, ۱۰ and again ۱, we shall at the same time compose the word ۱۲, *sárá* ‘odoriferous,’ which is the name appropriated to the forty-second year of the cycle, and such we find it on the coins.” The following table will show the various methods employed by Tipu to distinguish the various years of his reign, the first column showing that of the Christian era, the second that of the Hijrah, the third that newly introduced, the fourth that of the چلوس or year of the reign, the fifth that of the new cycle, and the sixth the literal or letter year.

A.D.	A.H.	A.M.	Year of reign.	Cyclic year.	Letter year.
1782-83	..	1197	..	۱	زکی
1783-84	..	1198	..	۲	ازل
1784-85	..	1199	..	۳	چلو
1785-86	..	1200	..	۴	دلم
1786-87	1215	۵	ه
1787-88	1216	۶	سارا
1788-89	1217	۷	سراب
1789-90	1218	۸	هنا
1790-91	1219	۹	زیر مر
1791-92	1220	۱۰	سحر
1792-93	1221	۱۱	ساحر
1793-94	1222	۱۲	راسخ
1794-95	1223	۱۳	هاد
1795-96	1224	۱۴	حربست
1796-97	1225	۱۵	ساز
1797-98	1226	۱۶	هاداب
1798-99	1227	۱۷	بارش

At the time of the introduction of his new era Tipu also gave new names to the various coins which he struck and which were as follows :—

¹ Marsden’s *Numismata Orientalia*, part II, p. 704. It is to the careful research of this able numismatist that we are indebted for the explanation of the system.

GOLD. - احمدی - 'Ahmadí for mohur ; Sadíkí for half mohur ; ناروئی - Fárúkí for pagoda ; and possibly فرخی - Farkhí (or Farhí) for fanam.

SILVER. - حیدری - Haidarí for double rupee ; امامی - Ámámi for rupee ; عابدی - 'Abadí for half rupee ; باقری - Bákirí for quarter rupee ; جعفری - Jafarí for one-eighth of a rupee ; کاظمی - Kázmi for one-sixteenth of a rupee, and خسروی - Khizrí for one thirty-second of a rupee.

COPPER. - مشتری - Mashtarí or مشربی - Mashrabí for forty cash or double paisah ; هزارہ - Zahrah or Zahrá for ten cash or one paisah ; بھرام - Bahrám for five cash or half paisah ; اکتر - Aktar for two and a half cash or quarter paisah, and قطب - Khatb for one and a quartor cash or one-eighth paisah.

Regarding the origin and derivations of these names I am indebted to Dr. E. Hultzsch, Ph.D., of the Archæological Survey, for the following note :—

"One year after the introduction of his new system of dates, Típú invented a series of new names for his gold and silver coins. These names are well known ; but, as far as I can ascertain, they have not yet been satisfactorily explained. The names of Típú's series of copper coins, which, with one exception, appear first on part of the coinage of his eleventh year, the Maulúdí year 1221 or A.D. 1792-93, present no difficulty ; they are nothing but the Persian or Arabic designations of certain stars. Most of the subjoined explanations of the names of Típú's gold and silver coins were suggested to me by a Muhammadan gentleman, Mr. Habibu-d-din of the Hyderabad Civil Service, whose acquaintance I had the pleasure of making when on a short holiday trip to Mysore and Seringapatam.

"Típú's gold mohur is called احمدی - Ahmadí, his half gold mohur سیدھی - Siddíkí, and his pagoda فاروقی - Fárúkí. His silver coins are the double rupee or حیدری - Haidarí, the rupee or امامی - Imámi, the half rupee or عابدی - 'Abadí, the quarter rupee or باقری - Bákirí, the two-anna piece or جعفری - Ja'fari, the one-anna piece or کاظمی - Kázmi, and the half-anna piece or خسروی - Khizrí.

"Among the silver coins, the rupee or Imámi is undoubtedly so called after the twelve Imáms. This fact gives us a clue to the derivation of the names of the remaining silver coins. Each of them, except the smallest, refers to the name of one of the Imáms. The largest coin, the double rupee or Haidarí, is so called from حیدر - Haidar, a surname of the first Imám - 'Alí. The fractions of the

rupee are successively named after the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh Imám, viz., the 'Ábidí after the 'Ábidí after the 'Ábidí after the 'Ábidí - زین العابدین - Zainu-l-'Ábidín or عابد بیمار - 'Ábid Bímár; the Bákírí after the Bákírí after the Bákírí after the Bákírí - مصطفیٰ باقر - Muhammad Bákír; the Ja'farí after the Ja'farí after the Ja'farí after the Ja'farí - جعفر صادق - Ja'far Sádik; and the Kázimí after the Kázimí after the Kázimí after the Kázimí - موسیٰ کاظم - Músá Kázim. The name of the half-anna piece or Khizrí¹ is derived from خواجہ خیزر - Khwája Khizr, a prophet who is said to have drunk of the fountain of life and is considered to be the saint of the waters.

" The names of Típú's gold coins likewise refer to Muhammadan saints. The gold mohur or Ahmadí is derived from احمد - Ahmad, one of the designations of the prophet himself; the Siddíkí from ابوبکر صدیق - Abú Bakr Siddík, the first khalifa, and the Fárúkí from عمر فاروق - 'Umar Fárúk, the second khalifa.

" The largest of Típú's copper coins is the double paisá.² It bears two names: 'Usmání and - عثمانی - Mushtari. The first of these names is met with on coins of the Maulúdí years 1218 and 1219. It is derived from عثمان بن عفان - 'Usmán ibn 'Affán, the third khalifa, and is thus connected with the above-mentioned series of names of the gold coins. When in the Maulúdí year 1221 Típú started a series of names for his smaller copper coins derived from those of different stars, the designation 'Usmání did not agree with the rest. Accordingly the double paisás of the Maulúdí year 1222 and of the following years bear a new denomination, viz., Mushtari, the Arabic name of the planet Jupiter. The name of the paisá is³ بحرام - Bahrám; and that of the half paisá زهراء - Zuhra and Bahrám are the Persian designations of the planets Venus and Mars. The quarter paisá is the *اکھڑا* - Akhtar, which in Persian signifies a 'star.'

" Marsdon notices 'a minute coin intended for a half Akhtar or eighth part of a paisá, on one side of which is the elephant, with the letter *و* and on the other, the denomination of the money, being a word that may be read قاتب - Katib, but is by no means distinct.' My collection contains two varieties of this coin.⁴ Both have on

¹ Dr. Buchanan's *Journey from Madras through the countries of Mysore, Canara, and Malabar*, vol. I., p. 128, note.

² Moor's *Narrative of the Operations of Captain Little's Detachment*, p. 475.

³ The Persian spelling بحرام is found on the coins struck at Pattan (Seringapatam), the Hindustani spelling زهراء on those struck at Nagar.

⁴ *Numismata Orientalia Illustrata*, part II., p. 725.

⁵ In his valuable *Catalogue of Mysore Coins in the Madras Museum*, Mr. Edgar Thurston figures a "one-eighth paisá" struck at Bangalore in 1218 and one struck at Salámábád (Satyamangalam) in the same year. I possess other coins of the same value of which one was struck at Pattan in 1218 and another in Bangalore in 1219. The third bears the date 1222 and on the reverse the two words قطب درب, the name of the mint town having apparently been omitted by the engraver.

the obverse an elephant facing right, and on the reverse the legend مرب بچن - 'struck at Pattan,' and over it the designation which is clearly not قطب, but كتب - Kutb, the Arabic name of the polestar, a title which aptly fits in with the rest of the system followed by Típú in naming his other copper coins. The first of the two coins has the letter ۱ over the elephant on the obverse and the date 1224 over the legend on the reverse; the second coin bears the letter ۲ and the date 1225 in the corresponding places. As on Típú's larger copper issues the letters ۱, ۲, ۳ and ۴ stand in combination with the dates 1224, 1225, 1226, and 1227, respectively, Marsden's coin which bore the letter ۵ must have been struck in the Maulúdí year 1226 or A.D. 1797-98."

All the coins issued during Típú's reign also bear the name of the mint town in which they were struck, though in many instances fanciful titles apparently take the place of the name by which the town is now commonly known. Thus¹ Chendagal, a small village on the outskirts of Seringapatam, appears as Khala-khabád, the mint of Feiz Hissar, translated by Marsden "*in castello abundantiae*" is applied to Gooty (?); the modern Bednur is known by its older appellation of Nagar: new Calicut appears as² Farakhí, Darwar as³ Khúrshadsúád, Satyamangalam as Salá-mabád, Seringapatam as Patan or Pattan, *the city par excellence*, a title which one still frequently hears applied to it. Calicut and Bangalore alone appear under the names by which they are now known, while Farakhab Hissár, Nazarbár and Zafarabád remain unrecognizable among the names of modern towns in the province.

Different forms of borders also adorn the issues of the various mints. All Típú's gold and silver coins we find surrounded by a double lined circle enclosing a ring of dots with the exception of one or two Nokaras and Rupees (conf. No. 116, pl. ii.) which are

¹ "Khalekabad was a name given by Tipoo to the town of Chendghaul near Seringapatam."—Hawkes' *Coin of Mysore*, p. 7.

² "On some of the copper money we find it" (فرعی), "to stand apparently for the name of a place, otherwise called new Calicut."—Marsden, p. 717.

³ "The new name which Típú has given, we understand, to Darwar, but we do not recognize in it any analogy to existing circumstances or any direction in the application other than what seems to have arisen from whim and caprice."—Moor's *Narrative of Little's Detachment*, p. 478.

ornamented with a rayed circle. The copper issues of Seringapatam, Bangalur, Nazarbar, Kalikút and Farakhi usually have the common border, though a plain lined circle frequently adorns the obverse of those of Bangalore. Those struck at Nagar have likewise a circle of two plain lines, those of Saláma'bád and Zafarabád a rayed circle, those of Feiz Hissar one of dotted flowers, those of Khalakhábád and Farakhabáb Hissar a ring of dashes between two lines and those of Saláma'bád and Zafarabád a ring of rays.

In 1799, at the fall of Seringapatam, Tipú was killed and the Hindu line in the person of Krishna Raja Udaiyar restored. The old form of pagoda, half pagoda, and fanam, bearing the figures of Siva and Parvati, was reintroduced, "Sri Krishna Raja" in Nagari character taking the place of Haidar's initial. A copper coin too, with the same reverse but with an elephant surmounted by the sun and moon on the obverse (No. 285) was struck. A series of rupees, half rupees, and quarter rupees were also put into circulation, in which the pattern of the corresponding issues of the East India Company was followed. These (Nos. 256 to 277) were struck at Mysore in the name of the reigning Mughal Emperor Shah 'Alam, but the dates on these appear utterly irreconcilable. On the obverse appears a year which one would naturally expect to follow the Hijrah system, and on the reverse the حلوس or year of the reign, but these neither agree with one another nor do the حلوس years fit in with either the reigns of the king who struck them or of him in whose name they were struck. For instance those of 1214 have the حلوس year 39; those of 1221, 45; those of 1222, 64; those of 1227, 95, a number incomprehensible in connection with the حلوس year of the reign of any sovereign. A smaller set of silver coins, known as the Chamundi series, consisting of a quarter rupee and half and quarter fanam was also struck, bearing on one side the dancing figure of Chamundi. On the reverse of the larger issue appears the name of the ruling monarch in Persian, while on the two smaller occur the words "Mayili hanna" in Kana-rese, though it is hard to say what the meaning of the word¹

¹ This word is spelt on different specimens "Mayili, Meillee, and Milay. Rico in his *Maisur Gazetteer* says: "The meaning of the word *Mayili* is not very clear. It may be connected with an old Kannada word *Mayyi*, signifying token, exchange."

Mayili,- which also appears both in Kanarese and in English on subsequent copper coins and is spelt in various ways, may mean. The copper coins of the earlier portion of the reign bear the elephant, but the later issues the lion and in 1833, when according to Hawkes the mint was transferred from Mysore to Bangalur (though the name of the former was still preserved on the coins) the date in English was added to the obverse and the value of the piece in "cush" in the same language to the reverse. In 1843 the provincial mint was finally closed and the English coinage became the medium of exchange for the province.



TABLE OF THE METHOD OF TRANSLITERATION ADOPTED
IN THIS CATALOGUE.

ા	a.	િ	r.	ઃ	kh.
બ	b.	જ	z.	ક	k.
પ	p.	સ	s.	ગ	g.
ત	t.	શ	sh.	લ	l.
સ	s.	ચ	sh.	મ	m.
જ	j.	ચ	z.	ન	n.
ચ	ch.	ટ	t.	હ	h.
ઝ	h.	ં	z.	ઉ	ú.
ખ	kh	અ	'a.	એ	ai—i.
ડ	d.	ં	gh.		
ઝ	z.	ફ	f.		

PRE-MUHAMMADAN PERIOD.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIGER AND BATTLE-AXE TYPE.				
1	Ae.	?	A tiger ¹ standing to right: in plain lined circle.	A battle-axe with edge to left: in double lined circle with dots between. W. 86 grs.
2	"	?	A tiger standing to right: in double lined circle with dots between.	Same as No. 1. W. 48 grs., Pl. I.
3	"	?	Same as No. 2.	A battle-axe with edge to right: in double lined circle with dots between. W. 46 grs.
4	"	?	Obliterated.	Battle-axe with edge to left: on plain field. W. 12 grs.
CHEQUERED REVERSE TYPE.				
5	Ae.	?	Figure of an elephant, caparisoned, standing to right on plain field.	Double lines crossed at right angles. W. 43.5 grs., Pl. I.
6	"	?	Figure of an elephant standing left with trunk elevated.	Double lines crossed at right angles with symbols in open spaces. Pl. I.
7	"	?	Figure of an elephant standing to left with crescent moon above: in double lined circle with dots between.	Double lines crossed at right angles with circles in the open spaces.

¹ These coins were first attributed to the Province of Mysore by Marsden (*Numismat. Orient.*, Pl. II, No. MXLIX).

PRE-MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
CHEQUERED REVERSE TYPE— <i>cont.</i>				
8	Ae.	?	Same as No. 7, but with sun and moon above the elephant.	Same as No. 7. W. 41 grs., Pl. I.
9	„	?	Same as No. 8, but on a plain field without circle.	Same as No. 7. W. 15.5 grs.
10	„	?	Same as No. 9, but with a circle of dots around the elephant.	Same as No. 7.
11	„	?	A seated figure of Lakshmi in a circle of dots.	Double lines crossed at right angles with symbols in each open space.
12	„	?	Figure of Ganesa seated to front.	Double lines crossed at right angles with symbols in each open space. W. 46.5 grs.
13	„	?	Same as No. 12.	Same as No. 12. W. 18 grs.
14	„	?	Figure of Hanuman standing to right with right arm upraised: on a plain field.	Same as No. 5. W. 48.5 grs.
15	„	?	Figure of Garuden kneeling: on a plain field.	Double lines crossed at right angles with traces of symbols in open spaces.
16	„	?	Small figure of a dog standing to right: on a plain field.	Same as No. 15. Pl. I.
17	„	?	Figure of a horse cantering to left: on a plain field.	Same as No. 15.

PRE-MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
CHEQUERED REVERSE TYPE— <i>cont.</i>				
18	Ae.	?	Figure of a bull couchant to left with crescent moon above : enclosed in a circle of dots.	Same as No. 15. W. 40 grs.
19	"	?	Figure of a bull couchant to right : in a lined circle.	Single lines crossed at right angles with a circle in each space. W. 30 grs.
20	"	?	Figure of a deer galloping to right with sun and moon above : in a circle of dots.	Same as No. 7. Pl. L.
21	"	?	Figure of a fish to left : in a circle of dots.	Same as No. 15. Pl. L.
22	"	?	Figure of a peacock standing to right : in a lined circle.	Same as No. 15.
23	"	?	A hilted sword with edge to right : in a circle of dots.	Same as No. 16.
24	"	?	A bell with symbols on either side : in a circle of dots.	Same as No. 15.
25	"	?	Figure of a boar 'marchant' to left : on a plain field.	Single lines crossed at right angles. W. 14 grs.
26	"	?	A man on horseback riding to right : on a plain field.	Cross lines much obliterated. W. 17.5 grs.
27	"	?	Figure of a gryphon couchant to right : in a circle of dots.	Single lines crossed at right angles with a cross in each space. W. 19 grs.

PRE-MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
CHEQUERED REVERSE TYPE— <i>cont.</i>				
28	Ae.	?	Figure of a gryphon facing left with right paw upraised: on a plain field.	Same as No. 15.
KANARESE NUMERAL TYPE.				
29	Ae.	?	Numeral, ◊ (1, Kan.): in a circle of dots.	Double lines crossed at right angles with traces of symbols in open spaces. W. 43.5 grs., Pl. I.
30	„	?	Same as No. 29.	Same as No. 29. W. 17 grs.
31	„	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ▽ (2, Kan.).	Same as No. 29. W. 46 grs.
32	„	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral △ (3, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
33	„	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ▽ (4, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
34	„	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral △ (5, Kan.).	Same as No. 29. W. 46 grs.
35	„	?	Same as No. 34.	Same as No. 34. W. 26.5 grs.
36	„	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral △ (6, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
37	„	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral △ (7, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
38	„	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral △ (8, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.

PRE-MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date	Obverse.	Reverse.
KANARESE NUMERAL TYPE— <i>cont.</i>				
39	Ae.	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ∞ (9, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
40	"	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral $\infty\infty$ (10, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
41	"	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral $\infty\infty$ (11, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
42	"	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral $\infty\infty$ (12, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
43	"	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral $\infty\infty$ (13, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
44	"	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral $\infty\infty$ (14, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
45	"	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral $\infty\infty$ (15, Kan.).	Same as No. 29. Pl. L
46	"	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral $\infty\infty$ (16, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
47	"	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral $\infty\infty$ (17, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
48	"	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral $\infty\infty$ (18, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
49	"	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral $\infty\infty$ (19, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
50	"	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral $\infty\infty$ (20, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
51	"	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral $\infty\infty$ (21, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
52	"	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral $\infty\infty$ (22, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.

PRE-MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*cont.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
KANARESE NUMERAL TYPE— <i>cont.</i>				
53	Ae.	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ∞ (23, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
54	„	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ∞ (24, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
55	„	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ∞ (25, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
56	„	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ∞ (26, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
57	„	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ∞ (27, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
58	„	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ∞ (28, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
59	„	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ∞ (29, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
60	„	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ∞ (30, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
61	„	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ∞ (31, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
Pl. I.				
THE CANTEROY FANAM.				
KANTIRÁVA NARASA RÁJA.				
62	Au.	1638 -59	Figure of Vishnu in the Narasimha Avatar.	Illegible. W. 5.8 grs., Pl. I.
MUHAMMADAN PERIOD.				
HAIDAR.				
PAGODA.				
63	Au.	?	Haidar's initial (c) on a granulated surface.	Siva and Parvati seated side by side, the former holding the trisul the latter the deer. W. 52 grs., Pl. I.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
HAIDAR— <i>cont.</i>				
PAGODA— <i>cont.</i>				
64	Au.	?	The same as No. 63, but the <i>c</i> reversed.	Same as No. 63.
HALF PAGODA.				
65	Au.	?	Same as No. 63.	Same as No. 63. W. 24 grs.
FANAM.				
66	Au.	?	Same as No. 63.	Same as No. 63. W. 5.5 grs.
HALF FANAM.				
67	Au.	1196 ¹	Haidar's initial (<i>c</i>): on a plain field in circle of dots.	١١٩٦ (year 1196).
TEN CASH.				
68	Ae.	1193	Elephant: on a plain field standing right.	١١٩٣ سِرِنْجَاتَمْ بُتْتُونْ (Struck at Seringapatam in the year 1195. W. 188 grs.)

¹ In each instance the date given in this column is that which occurs upon the coin. A reference to the Introduction will show the year of the Christian era to which it corresponds.

² In the villages around Seringapatam this name, which properly means "city," is still in frequent use. Regarding it Moor, in his narrative of the operations of Captain Little's detachment against Tipu, remarks: "By natives of the upper southern provinces it is called *Puttun*, as it was always in our camp and line; by those who have much intercourse with Europeans in more distant parts of the Peninsula it is, perhaps, in compliance partly with our custom called *Seringapatam*, which is the way in which intelligent Europeans pronounce it in general; by some it is called *Seringapattan*, and by others *Stringapatnam*. On all Tipu's coins it is invariably impressed *بُتْتُونْ*, or as we should write it in English *Puttun*."—(Moor, p. 496.)

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
HAIDAR— <i>cont.</i>				
TWENTY CASH.				
69	Ao.	?	Same as No. 68:	شَرْبَلَى (Struck at Bellary).
TIPU.				
PAGODAS.				
70	Au.	1197	ت (Haidar's initial and the numeral ١, signifying the first year of the reign) : on a granulated field in a lined circle.	هُوَ الْسُّلْطَانُ الْعَالِي سَهْدُوری ۱۱۹۷ ("He is a just king." Year of the Hijrah 1197). W. 51.5 grs., Pl. I.
71	„	1198	ت ر (Haidar's initial with the numeral ٢, signifying the second year of the reign and the mint town Nagar ¹) : on a granulated surface in a lined circle with ring of dots outside.	Same as No. 70, but date (1198).
72	„	1199	Same as No. 71, but numeral ر (3).	Same as No. 70, but date ۱۱۹۹ (1199). Pl. I.
73	„	1200	Same as No. 71, but numeral ر (4).	Same as No. 70, but date ۱۲۰۰ (1200).

¹ The modern Bednur.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU— <i>cont.</i>				
PAGODAS— <i>cont.</i>				
74	Au.	1215	Same as No. 71, but numeral ° (5).	Same as No. 70, but date ١٢١٥ (1215), and the word محمد (Muhammad) above the inscription.
75	"	1215	Haidar's initial and the name of the mint town بتن (Seringapatam) combined with numeral ° (5) in the ፩ on a granulated surface in a lined circle and ring of dots.	Same as No. 74, but having the date written ١٢١٥ Pl. I.
76	"	1216	فاروقي نکر ح سد ٦ (Farúkhi (struck at Nagar in the sixth year of the reign).	محمد — هو السلطان العادل الوحيد ١٢١٦ (Muhammad. He is the only just king. Year 1216). Pl. I.
77	"	1216	ح دھاروار (Haidar's initial and the name of the mint town Dharwar with the numeral 6).	Same as No. 74, but with date ١٢١٦ (1216).
78	"	1216	فاروقي بتن ح سد ٦ ("Farúkhi struck at Seringapatam in the sixth year (of the reign);" Haidar's initial being combined with the name of the mint town as in No. 75).	Same as No. 76.
79	"	1217	Same as No. 78, but numeral v (7).	Same as No. 78, but date ١٢١٧ (1217).

¹ In this coin for the first time we find the Miládi era taking the place of the Hijrah, the numerals being written from right to left and not as usual. See Introduction, page 9.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU— <i>cont.</i>				
PAGODAS— <i>cont.</i>				
80	Au.	1217	فاروکی خورشید سواد (Farú-khi struck at Khurshidsuád ¹). Pl. I.	Same as No. 79.
81	"	1218	Same as No. 78, but numeral ^ (8)	Same as No. 78, but date ^ (1218).
82	"	1218	Same as No. 80, but numeral ^ (8).	Same as No. 81.
83	"	1220	Same as No. 78, but numeral ^ (10).	Same as No. 78, but date ^ (1220).
84	"	1221	Same as No. 78, but numeral ^ (11).	Same as No. 78, but date ^ (1221).
FANAMS.				
85	Au.	1198	Haidar's initial : (c) on a plain field within a double lined circle with ring of dots between.	ست بیان سرینگاتام (Struck at Seringapatam in the year 1198). W. 5.5 grs.
86	"	1199	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 85, but date ^ (1199).

¹ Moor states that this may be another name for Dharwar, but adds: "We do not recognize in it any analogy to existing circumstances, or any direction in the application other than what seems to have arisen from whim and caprice." Mardon also remarks on the peculiarity of "this *farúkî* or substitute for the pagoda," and states that the name was given "by Tipu to one of the cities of his kingdom, instead of its ancient appellation, supposed to be Darwar." The fact, however, that the name Dharwar actually occurs on a similar issue of the previous year, but as far as is at present known in no other, while specimens from the Mint at Khurshidsuád occur only in the next two, renders the theory of the change of name a possible one, especially when Tipu's love of change is taken into consideration.

² In this coin the numerals signifying the year of the reign are written from right to left as in the dates of the Máládi era.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU— <i>cont.</i>				
FANAMS— <i>cont.</i>				
87	Au.	1200	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 85, but date ۱۲۰۰ (1200).
88	„	1215	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 85, but date ۱۲۱۵ (1215).
89	„	1216	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 85, but date ۱۲۱۶ (1216).
90	„	1217	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 85, but date ۱۲۱۷ (1217).
91	„	1218	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 85, but date ۱۲۱۸ (1218).
92	„	1219	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 85, but date ۱۲۱۹ (1219).
93	„	1222	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 85, but date ۱۲۲۲ (1222).
94	„	1221(?)	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 85, but numerals above ۱۲ (12). ¹
95	„	1198	Same as No. 85.	۱۱۹۸ کالیکوت مس (Kalikut year 1198): in lined circle and ring of dots.
96	„	1199	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 95, but date ۱۱۹۹ (1199).
97	„	1200	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 95, but date ۱۲۰۰ (1200).

Pl. I.

¹ In this curious little unique coin, either from a mistake on the die or other cause, nothing but the number 12 has been stamped, and this may signify the year of the reign, the word جلوس being omitted or the last two numerals of the Mâlûdî year ۱۲۲۱ (1221), the first two being omitted.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse
TIPU— <i>cont.</i>				
FANAMS— <i>cont.</i>				
98	Au.	1215	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 95, but date ١٢١٥ (1215).
99	,	1215	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 95, but date ١٢١٦ (1215).
100	,	1216	Same as No. 85.	١٢١٦ فراغی ² (Farakhí 1216): in lined circle and ring of dots.
101	,	1217	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 100, but date ١٢١٧ (1217).
102	,	1218	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 100, but date ١٢١٨ (1218).
103	,	1198	Same as No. 85.	١٢١٨ ضرب بگر سے (Struck at Nagur ³ in the year 1198): in a lined circle and ring of dots.
104	,	1199	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 103, but date ١٢١٩ (1199).
105	,	1200	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 103, but date ١٢٢٠ (1200).
106	,	1215	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 103, but date ١٢١٥ (1215).
107	,	1216	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 103, but date ١٢١٦ (1216).
108	,	1217	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 103, but date ١٢١٧ (1217).

¹ In A.M. 1215, the year in which this era was first introduced, we find coins bearing the dates of this era but written according to the Hijrah method from left to right. Later in the same year (conf. No. 99) we find the new order from right to left introduced.

² This name which occurs both on the fanams of these three years and on the contemporaneous copper issues have been taken both by Wilks and Marsden to be that given to a fort near Kalikut known as New Kalikut.

³ Bednur.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU— <i>cont.</i>				
FANAMS— <i>cont.</i>				
109	Au.	1217	Same as No. 85.	مرب خالد آباد ۱۲۱۷ (Struck at Khálekhábád ¹ 1217): in lined circle and ring of dots.
MOHUR.				
110	Au.	..	محمد دین ² احمد در جهان روشن است فتح حیدر ح احمدی مرب پن شتا سنه In a lined circle and ring of dots. (Muham- mad! The religion of Ahmed (<i>i.e.</i> , Muham- mad) is made illus- trious in the world by the victory of Haidar. H. An "Ahmedi" struck at Seringapatam in the year 1218 and Cyclic year "Shata.")	هو السلطان الْوَحِيدُ الْعَادِلُ ³ تاریخ جلوس سال منح سیوم بهاری ⁴ سنه جلوس He alone is a great and just king. The third day of "Bahari" in the year "Sakh", the eighth year of the reign). W. 211 grs., Pl. II.

¹ Khalakhábád was a name given by Tipu to the town of Chendghaul near Seringapatam.

² "Ahmed," as an adjective, usually means "most praiseworthy, but as a noun it is frequently used as a name of the prophet. *See* foot-note to No. I⁵.

³ Regarding the occurrence of the words تاریخ جلوس سال منح سیوم بهاری on this and similar coins, Marsden remarks: "We further observe the peculiar words سیوم بهاری implying the third day of the month Bahari, the object of which precise date is not immediately apparent, nor is it surprising that persons unacquainted with the names given by Tipu to the twelve months of the year should have failed to make even a plausible conjecture on the subject. An examination of the silver and gold coins of the year 1216, when the words تاریخ جلوس are added to 37 of the cycle, will clear up the difficulty and satisfy us that the third day of Bahari, or second month of the calendar, is no other than the day of his accession or that on which he extinguished the pretensions (in some degree respected by this father) of the ancient royal family and declared himself Sultan. It corresponds to the 4th May 1783 at which period he was flushed with the victory recently obtained over a British Army on the Malabar Coast."—(*Nunismat Orient.*, Pl. II, p. 710).

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU— <i>cont.</i>				
HALF MOHUR.				
111	Au.	1217	Same as No. 110, but the name مددخی (Sadíkhí) takes the place of "Ahmedi" with the date ۱۲۱۷ (1217) and cyclic year سراب (Saráb).	Same as No. 110, but numeral ۷ (7). W. 106 grs., Pl. II.
DOUBLE RUPEES.				
112	Ar.	1198	دین احمد در جهان رونم فتح حیدر آست - ۲ - مرب پنجم مال ازل سنه ۱۱۹۸ هجری (Religion is made illustrious in the world by the victory of Haidar. H. ¹ Struck at Seringapatam in the year of the Hijrah 1198 and cyclic year "Azal") : in double lined circle and ring of dots. Milling ornamental.	هوالسلطان الريحيد العادل سيمون بهاري مال ازل من جلوس ۲ (He alone is a great and just king. The third day of Báhári. The cyclic year Azal and second year of the reign) : on a field ornamented with stars : in a double lined circle and ring of dots. W. 350 grs.
113	"	1199	Same as No. 112, but date ۱۱۹۹ (1199) and cyclic year جل (Jalú).	Same as No. 112, but year of reign ۳ (3) and cyclic year جل (Jalú).
114	"	1200	Same as No. 112, but date ۱۲۰۰ (1200) and cyclic year دل (Dalú).	Same as No. 112, but year of reign ۴ (4) and cyclic year دل (Dalú).

¹ Haidar's initial.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU— <i>cont.</i>				
DOUBLE RUPEES— <i>cont.</i>				
115	Ar.	1218	Same as No. 112, but with the addition of the words ^{محمد} ^١ (Muhammad) and ^{حیدری} ^٢ (Haidari). Date ^{١٢١} (1218) and cyclic year شاہ (Shatá).	Same as No. 112, but with the addition of the words سال جلوس تاریخ ^٣ as in No. 110. Year of reign ٨: but cyclic year not mentioned.
116	"	1219	Same as No. 115, but date ^{١٢١} (1219) and cyclic year زبارjad (Zabarjad): the whole enclosed in a rayed circle.	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign ٩ (9). The whole enclosed in a rayed circle. PI. II.
RUPEES.				
117	Ar.	1200	Same as No. 114.	Same as No. 114. W. 174 grs., PI. II.
118	"	1216	Same as No. 115, but date ^{١٢١} (1216) and cyclic year سارا (Sárá). The name of the coin ^{امامي} (Amámi) being added.	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign ٦ (6).
<p>¹ Marsden translates the inscription on this coin as follows: “Religio laudatissima Muhammedis in mundo illustris fit per victoriam Heidori,” but allows that it is questionable whether the word ^{محمد} should be read in this conjunction, or regarded as independent of the sentence. He adds: “In either case it seems intended to stop the murmurings of those to whom the exclusion of the Hijrah could not fail to give occasion of scandal, and who might have begun to suspect their sovereign of heterodoxy. In fact there is little reason to doubt that had he reigned longer, and enjoyed the leisure of peace, he would have attempted to establish a new religion and to assume a character beyond that of a temporal prince.”</p> <p>² The name of the coin. See Introduction.</p>				

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU— <i>cont.</i>				
RUPEES— <i>cont.</i>				
119	Ar.	1217	Same as No. 118, but date ١٢١٧ (1217) and cyclic year سَرَاب (Saráb).	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign ۷ (7).
120	,	1217	Same as No. 119, but mint town خُرْشَادْسُعَاد (Khúrshadsúád).	Same as No. 115. Pl. II.
121	,	1218	Same as No. 118, but date ١٢١٨ (1218) and cyclic year شَاتَة (Shatá).	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign ۸ (8).
122	,	1219	Same as No. 118, but date ۱۲۱۹ (1219) and cyclic year زَبَرْجَاد (Zabarjad).	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign ۹ (9).
123	,	1220	Same as No. 118, but date ۱۲۲۰ (1220) and cyclic year سَاهَر (Sa- har).	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign ۱۰ (10).
124	,	1223	Same as No. 118, but date ۱۲۲۳ (1223) and cyclic year شَاد (Shád).	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign ۱۳ (13).
HALF RUPEES.				
125	Ar.	1216	Same as No. 118, but the name of the piece عَبْدِي ('Abdí), substituted for أَمَامِي (Amámi).	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign ۶ (6). W. 87 grs.
126	,	1217	Same as No. 125, but date ۱۲۱۷ (1217) and cyclic year سَرَاب (Sa- ráb).	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign ۷ (7).
127	,	1218	Same as No. 125, but date ۱۲۱۸ (1218) and cyclic year شَاتَة (Shatá).	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign ۸ (8). Pl. II.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU— <i>cont.</i>				
HALF RUPERS— <i>cont.</i>				
128	Ar.	1219	Same as No. 125, but date ۱۲۱ (1219) and cyclic year ۴ ج (Zabarjad).	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign ۹ (9).
129	"	1222	Same as No. 125, but date ۱۲۲ (1222) and cyclic year ۱ راس (Rásakh).	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign ۱۲ (12).
QUARTER RUPEES.				
130	Ar.	1216	محمد هرالسلطان الوسيد العادل ۱۲۱ (Muhammad. He alone is a great and just king. Year 1216): in double lined circle and ring of dots.	باقري - پن - ح - س ۱ (A Bákri (struck at) Seringapatam. H. Year 6). W. 41 grs.
131	"	1217	Same as No. 130, but date ۱۲۱ (1217).	Same as No. 130, but year ۷ (7).
132	"	1218	Same as No. 130, but date ۱۲۱ (1218).	Same as No. 130, but date ۸ (8).
133	"	1221	Same as No. 130, but date ۱۲۱ (1221).	Same as No. 130, but year ۱۱ (11).
Pl. II.				
TWO-ANNA PIECE.				
134	Ar.	1221	محمد بن مرب پن ۱ (Muhammad. Struck at Seringapatam. H. 1221).	جاپري سنه جلوس ۱۱ ("Jafri" year of the reign 11). W. 19 grs., Pl. II.

¹ In this coin, as in No. 78, Haidar's initial (C) is combined with the G of the mint town.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU— <i>cont.</i>				
ONE-ANNA PIECE.				
135	Ar.	1221	مُرَبْ بَنْ (Struck at Seringapatam).	كَلْمِي سَهْ جَلوْسْ (A kázmí. Struck in the eighth year of the reign).
HALF-ANNA PIECE.				
136	Ar.	1222	مُرَبْ دَارَالسُّلْطَنَتِ ^۱ (A kizri of the 12th year (?)).	(Struck at the royal residence). W. 19 grs.
TIPU (?).				
UNDATED ISSUES.				
FORTY CASH.				
137	Ae.	?	مُشْتَرِي مُرَبْ دَارَالسُّلْطَنَتِ بَنْ (A “Mashtari” : struck at the “royal residence” Seringapatam) : in double lined circle and ring of dots. Figure of an elephant standing right with trunk upraised. Above him a flag with star and four dashes and the word مُلُودَى (Múlúdī) below it. The whole in a double lined circle and ring of dots.	
TWENTY CASH.				
138	Ae.	?	مُرَبْ بَنْ (Struck at Seringapatam (?)). Figure of an elephant standing right : on a plain field.	W. 188.5 grs.
139	„	?	مُرَبْ نَجَرْ (Struck at Nagar) : on a field ornamented with roses : in a lined circle. Figure of an elephant standing left : on a plain field.	W. 170 grs.

¹ In the absence of any date, it is of course impossible to say whether these are issues of Haidar or of Tipu.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU (?)— <i>cont.</i>				
UNDATED ISSUES— <i>cont.</i>				
TWENTY CASH— <i>cont.</i>				
140	Ae.	?	Figure of an elephant standing right: in a ring of dots. مُرَبِّعْ سِرِينْجَانْ (Struck at Seringapatam): on a plain field in double lined circle and ring of dots.	W. 174 grs., Pl. III.
TEN CASH.				
141	Ae.	?	Figure of an elephant standing to right: in a double lined circle. مُرَبِّعْ بَنْجَالُورْ (Struck at Bangalore) with traces of an ornamental circle.	W. 87 grs.
142	„	?	Same as No. 140.	Same as No. 140. W. 84 grs.
FIVE CASH.				
143	Ae.	?	Same as No. 140.	Same as No. 140. W. 42.5 grs.
TWO-AND-A-HALF CASH.				
144	Ae.	?	Same as No. 140.	Same as No. 140. W. 21 grs.
TIPU.				
FIVE CASH.				
145	Ae.	1198	Figure of an elephant standing right: in double lined circle and ring of dots. مُرَبِّعْ سِرِينْجَانْ ۱۱۹۸ (Struck at Nagar in 1198).	W. 46 grs.

¹ In this coin Tipu follows his father's method of placing the date on the reverse of the coin.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU— <i>cont.</i>				
TWENTY CASH.				
146	Ae.	1200	Figure of an elephant standing left with date ١٢٠٠ (1200) above : in a double lined circle and ring of dots.	مُرَبْ (Struck at Seringapatam) on an ornamental field : in double lined circle and ring of dots.
147	,	1200	Figure of an elephant standing right with date above ١٢٠٠ (1200) : in double lined circle.	مُرَبْ (Struck at Nagar) on an ornamental field : in double lined circle and ring of dots.
FIVE CASH.				
148	Ae.	?	Figure of an elephant standing right : in double lined circle and ring of dots.	Same as No. 146.
149	,	1200	Same as No. 147.	Same as No. 147. W. 45.5 grs.
TWENTY CASH.				
150	Ae.	1215	Figure of an elephant standing left with date ١٢١٥ (1215) above : in double lined circle and ring of dots.	مُرَبْ (Struck at Seringapatam) : in double lined circle and ring of dots.
151	,	1215	Same as No. 150, but Máládi date written ١٢١٥ (1215) : according to the new method.	Same as No. 150. Pl. III.
152	,	1215	Same as No. 151, but the elephant standing right with paw upraised.	مُرَبْ كَلِيكُوت (Struck at Kalíkút) on ornamental field : in double lined circle and ring of dots. Pl. III.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU— <i>cont.</i>				
TWENTY CASH— <i>cont.</i>				
153	Ae.	1218	Same as No. 152, but date ١٢١ (1218).	Same as No. 152.
154	,	1215	Figure of an elephant standing right: on plain field with date ١٢١ (1215) above: in circle of double lines.	مُرَبْ (Struck at Nagar) on ornamental field: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
155	,	1215	Figure of an elephant standing left with date ١٢١ (1215) above: in circle of double lines with dotted stars between.	مُرَبْ فِي حِسَار (Struck at Feiz Hisar): in double lined circle with ring of dotted flowers between.
Pl. III.				
TEN CASH.				
156	Ae.	1201	Figure of an elephant standing left with date ١٢١ (1201) above: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	مُرَبْ (Struck at Seringapatam) on ornamental field: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
157	,	1215	Same as No. 156, but date above elephant ١٢٠ (1215).	Same as No. 156.
158	,	1215	Same as No. 156, but date above elephant ١٢١ (1215).	Same as No. 156.

¹ This is one of the few known instances in which Tipu has followed the Hijrah method of calculation after the introduction of his new system. In the following date we have the new system employed, but the numerals still written as in the old method, while in No. 158 we have the new era followed as in most issues of later years.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU— <i>cont.</i>				
TEN CASH— <i>cont.</i>				
159	Ae.	1215	Figure of an elephant caparisoned standing to left with date ۱۲۱۵ (1215) above: in double lined circle and ring of dashes.	مُرَبِّ خَالِدٍ آبَادٍ (Struck at Khálakhábád): in double lined circle and ring of dashes. Pl. IV.
160	,	1215	Same as No. 154.	Same as No. 154. Pl. III.
FIVE CASH.				
161	Ae.	1215	Same as No. 150.	Same as No. 150.
162	,	1215	Figure of an elephant standing right with date ۱۲۱۵ (1215) above: in double lined circle.	مُرَبِّ بَانْجَلُور (Struck at Ban-galúr) on ornamental field: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
163	,	1216	Same as No. 158.	Same as No. 158.
TWENTY CASH.				
164	Ae.	1216	Figure of an elephant standing right with date ۱۲۱۶ (1216) above: in double lined circle.	Same as No. 162.
165	,	1216	Same as No. 150, but date ۱۲۱۶ (1216) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150, but the field ornamented with dotted flowers.
166	,	1216	Figure of an elephant standing left with date ۱۲۱۶ (1216) above: in rayed circle.	مُرَبِّ سَلَامَابَادٍ (Struck at Salámábád): in rayed circle. Pl. IV.

¹ In this instance the Hijrah year 1202 is expressed according to the new method, but written in accordance with the old as in No. 157.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU—cont.				
TWENTY CASH—cont.				
167	Ae.	1216	Figure of an elephant standing left with date ۱۲۱ (1216) above : in double lined circle with ring of dashes between.	مَرْبُوبٌ فِي حَسَارٍ (Struck at Farakhbáb Hissár) : in double lined circle with ring of dashes between. Pl. III.
168	,	1216	Figure of an elephant standing right with date ۱۲۱ (1216) above : in double lined circle with ring of dashes between.	مَرْبُوبٌ فِي فَرَخٍ (Struck at Farakhí) on ornamental field: in double lined circle with ring of dashes between.
169	,	1216	Same as No. 168, but a ring of dots takes the place of the dashes and the word سَن (year) appears under the date.	Same as No. 168, but a ring of dots takes the place of the dashes. Pl. III.
TEN CASH.				
170	Ae.	1216	Figure of an elephant standing left with date ۱۲۱ (1216) above : in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	Same as No. 150. Pl. III.
171	,	1216	Same as No. 167.	Same as No. 167.
172	,	1216	Figure of an elephant standing left with date ۱۲۱ (1216) above : in double lined circle.	مَرْبُوبٌ بِنَكَارٍ (Struck at Bangalúr) : in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
173	,	1216	Figure of an elephant standing left with date ۱۲۱ (1216) above : in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	مَرْبُوبٌ نَظَرٌ (Struck at Nazarbár) : in double lined circle with ring of dots between.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU— <i>cont.</i>				
FIVE CASH.				
174	Ae.	1216	Same as No. 150, but date ۱۲۱ (1216) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
175	„	1216	Same as No. 172.	Same as No. 172.
176	„	1216	Same as No. 154, but date ۱۲۱ (1216) above the elephant.	Same as No. 154.
177	„	1216	Same as No. 173.	Same as No. 173.
TWENTY CASH.				
178	Ae.	1217	Same as No. 150, but date ۱۲۲ (1217) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
179	„	1217	Same as No. 178. ¹	فَرَخِي (Struck at Farakhi): on plain field in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
PL. IV.				
180	„	1217	Same as No. 172, but date ۱۲۲ (1217) above the elephant.	Same as No. 172.
181	„	1217	Same as No. 167, but date ۱۲۲ (1217) above the elephant.	Same as No. 167.

¹ This coin and a similar issue of the following year are among the commonest met with in the province, and it may be owing to the large number then issued that none have been recorded of 1218, while those of the following years are very rare.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU— <i>cont.</i>				
TEN CASH.				
182	Ae.	1217	Same as No. 150, but date ١٢١٧ (1217) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
183	,	1217	Same as No. 172, but date ١٢١٧ (1217) above the elephant.	Same as No. 172.
184	,	1217	Same as No. 167, but date ١٢١٧ (1217) above the elephant.	Same as No. 167.
185	,	1217	Figure of an elephant standing left with date ١٢١٧ (1217) above: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	مَرْبُوبٌ فِي حَسَارٍ (Struck at Feiz Hissár): on plain field in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
FIVE CASH.				
186	Ae.	1217	Same as No. 150, but date ١٢١٧ (1217) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
187	,	1217	Same as No. 172, but date ١٢١٧ (1217) above the elephant.	Same as No. 172.
188	,	1217	Same as No. 154, but date ١٢١٧ (1217) above the elephant.	Same as No. 154.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU— <i>cont.</i>				
FORTY CASH.				
189	Ae.	1218	Figure of an elephant standing right with trunk upraised: date ١٢١ (1218) to left of field. Behind the elephant a flag bearing a star: surrounded by a border of dashes. The whole in a double lined circle with ring of dots between.	عثمانی مرب دارالسلطنت نگر (An “'asmáni” struck at the ² royal residence, Nagar): in double lined circle with ring of dots between. W. 335 grs., Pl. IV.
190	“	1218	Figure of an elephant standing left with trunk upraised: date ١٢١ (1218) to right of field. Behind the elephant a flag as in No. 189: the whole in a double lined circle with ring of dashes between.	عثمانی مرب دارالسلطنت فرخیاب حصار ('Asmáni struck at the royal residence, Farakhbáb Hissár): in a double lined circle with ring of dots.
190.1	“	1218	Same as No. 189.	Same as No. 189, but mint town سین (Seringapatam).
TWENTY CASH.				
191	Ae.	1218	Figure of an elephant standing left with date ١٢١ (1218) above: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	عمرہ زہر آباد (Struck at Zafarabád): in double lined circle and ring of dots. Pl. IV.

¹ In this year the experiment appears to have been tried for the first time of introducing two new coins, the one of the value of 40, the other of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cash.

² I have departed from the usual translation of دارالسلطنت as “capital,” because in this year, 1218, three different mints have the same title.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU— <i>cont.</i>				
TWENTY CASH— <i>cont.</i>				
192	Ae.	1218	Same as No. 150, but date ^H (1218) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
193	„	1218	Figure of an elephant heavily caparisoned and with ornamental head-piece standing left with date ^H (1218) above : in double lined circle.	Same as No. 154.
194	„	1218	Same as No. 167, but date ^H (1218) above the elephant.	Same as No. 167.
195	„	1218	Same as No. 179, but date ^H (1218) above the elephant.	Same as No. 179.
TEN CASH.				
196	Ae.	1218	Same as No. 150, but date ^H (1218) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
197	„	1218	Same as No. 167, but date ^H (1218) above the elephant.	Same as No. 167.
198	„	1218	Same as No. 172, but date ^H (1218) above the elephant.	Same as No. 172.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU— <i>cont.</i>				
TEN CASH— <i>cont.</i>				
199	Ae.	1218	Same as No. 179, but date ^\^ (1218) above the elephant.	Same as No. 179.
FIVE CASH.				
200	Ae.	1218	Same as No. 150, but date ^\^ (1218) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
201	,	1218	Same as No. 172, but date ^\^ (1218) above the elephant.	Same as No. 172.
202	,	1218	Same as No. 167, but date ^\^ (1218) above the elephant.	Same as No. 167.
TWO-AND-A-HALF CASH.				
203	Ae.	1218	Same as No. 172, but date ^\^ (1218) above the elephant.	Same as No. 172. W. 20 grs.
TEN CASH.				
204	Ae.	1219	Same as No. 150, but date ^\^ (1219) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
205	,	1219	Same as No. 172, but date ^\^ (1219) above the elephant.	Same as No. 172.

¹ From the close of this year till the introduction of the lettered series, much fewer copper coins appear to have been struck, and those almost entirely from the Seringapatam mint.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU— <i>cont.</i>				
FIVE CASH.				
206	Ae.	1219	Same as No. 150, but date ١٢١ (1219) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
207	"	1219	Same as No. 172, but date ١٢١ (1219) above the elephant.	Same as No. 172.
TWENTY CASH.				
208	Ae.	1220	Same as No. 150, but date ١٢٢ (1220) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
FORTY CASH.				
209	Ae.	1221	Figure of an elephant standing left with trunk upraised: date ١٢٢ (1221) to right of field: behind the elephant a flag bearing a star: surrounded by waving lines: the whole in a double lined circle with ring of dots between.	عثماني خوب دارالسلطنت بجن (An 'asmani struck at the royal residence, Seringapatam): in a double lined circle and ring of dots between.
TWENTY CASH.				
210	Ae.	1221	Same as No. 150, but date ١٢٢ (1221) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
TEN CASH.				
211	Ae.	1221	Same as No. 150, but date ١٢٢ (1221) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU— <i>cont.</i>				
TEN CASH— <i>cont.</i>				
212	Ae.	1221	Same as No. 211, but with the elephant standing right.	Same as No. 150.
FIVE CASH.				
213	Ae.	1221	Same as No. 150, but date ව්‍ය (1221) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
214	,,	1221	Same as No. 213, but with the elephant standing right.	Same as No. 150.
TWO-AND-A-HALF CASH.				
214.1	Ae.	1221	Same as No. 150, but date ව්‍ය (1221) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
FORTY CASH.				
215	,,	1222	Figure of an elephant standing right with trunk upraised: behind him a flag bearing a star: surrounded by four waving lines. In field මුලුදී (Mú- lúdī 1222).	Same as No. 190.1.

¹ In this year, for the first time, we find the name of the new era introduced on the obverse of the coins.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverso.
TIPU— <i>cont.</i>				
TWENTY CASH.				
216	Ae.	1222	Figure of an elephant standing right with مُلودی (Múlúdí 1222) above : in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	زهرا مرب (A "zahrah" struck at Seringapatam) : in a double lined circle with ring of dots between.
217	„	1222	Figure of an elephant standing left with مُحَمَّد مُلودی ¹ (Muhammad. Múlúdí, 1222) : in single lined circle.	Same as No. 216. Pl. IV.
218	„	1222	Figure of an elephant standing left with date ۱۲۲۲ (1222) to right of field : in double lined circle.	زهرا مرب نگر ² (A "zahrá" struck at Nagar) : in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
TEN CASH.				
219	Ae.	1222	Figure of an elephant standing right with date ۱۲۲۲ (1222) above : in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	Same as No. 150.
220	„	1222	Same as No. 219.	مرب نیص (Struck at Feiz Hissár) : in double lined circle with ring of dots between.

¹ Conf. footnote to No. 116.² On all the coins of this value struck in the Nagar mint, the final a is written \ (alif). See Introduction.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU— <i>cont.</i>				
FIVE CASH.				
221	Ae.	1222	Same as No. 219.	Same as No. 150.
222	„	1222	Same as No. 219.	اکھٰر طوب پتن (An "akh-tar" struck at Seringapatam): in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
223	„	1222	Same as No. 219.	Same as No. 220, but with the addition of the name of the coin يکل (an akh-tar).
TWENTY CASH.				
224	Ae.	1223	Same as No. 216, but date ۱۲۲۳ (1223) above the elephant.	Same as No. 216.
225	„	1223		A variant of No. 224.
226	„	1223		A variant of No. 224.
227	„	1223	Same as No. 218, but date ۱۲۲۳ (1223) above the elephant.	Same as No. 218.
TEN CASH.				
228	Ae.	1223	Figure of an elephant standing left with date ۱۲۲۳ (1223) above : in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	بَهْرَام (A "Bah-rám" struck at Seringapatam) : in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
229	„	1223	Same as No. 220.	Same as No. 220.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU— <i>cont.</i>				
FIVE CASH.				
230	Ae.	1223	Same as No. 150.	Same as No. 150.
FORTY CASH.				
231	Ae.	1224	Figure of an elephant standing: right behind a flag with ! (á) in the centre and four convergent lines: in double lined circle and ring of dots.	مشتري مغرب دارالسلطنه چتن سنه مولودي ۱۲۲۴ (A "Mushtari" struck at the capital, Seringapatam, in the Múlúdí year 1224).
TWENTY CASH.				
232	Ae.	1224	Figure of an elephant standing right with letter ! (á) above: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	زهرا مغرب چتن مولودي ۱۲۲۴ (A "zahrah" struck at Seringapatam in the Múlúdí year 1224): in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
233	,,	1224	Figure of an elephant caparisoned standing right: on a plain field with ! (á) above.	Same as No. 232.
TEN CASH.				
234	Ae.	1224	Same as No. 232.	بهرام مغرب چتن ۱۲۲۴ (A "Bahram" struck at Seringapatam, 1224): in double lined circle with ring of dots between.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU—<i>cont.</i>				
FIVE CASH.				
235	Ae.	1224	Same as No. 232.	PKW اختر هرب پن (An "akhtar" struck at Seringapatam, 1224): in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
TWO-AND-A-HALF CASH.				
236	Ae.	1224	Same as No. 232.	PKW قطب هرب پن (A "khutb" struck at Seringapatam, 1224): in single lined circle and ring of dots.
FOORTY CASH.				
237	Ae.	1225	Same as No. 231, but letter ψ (b) on the flag.	Same as No. 231, but date "رمي (1225).
TWENTY CASH.				
238	Ae.	1225	Same as No. 232, but letter ψ (b) above the elephant.	Same as No. 232, but date "رمي (1225).
239	„	1225	Same as No. 238.	زهرا هرب نگر سنہ مولودی ۱۲۲۵ (A "zahrá" struck at Nagar in the Múlúdí year 1225).
Pl. IV.				
TEN CASH.				
240	Ae.	1225	Same as No. 232, but letter ψ (b) above the elephant.	Same as No. 234, but date "رمي (1225).

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU— <i>cont.</i>				
FIVE CASH.				
241	Ae.	1225	Same as No. 232, but letter ς (b) above the elephant.	Same as No. 235, but date ۱۲۲۵ (1225).
242	,	1225	Figure of elephant standing right with letter ς (b) above : in single lined circle.	مَرْبُوبٌ حِصْنٌ (Struck at Feiz Hissar) : in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
TWENTY CASH.				
243	Ae.	1226	Same as No. 232, but letter ς (t) above the elephant.	Same as No. 232, but date ۱۲۲۶ (1226).
244	,	1226	Same as No. 232, but letter ς (t) above the elephant.	Same as No. 239, but date ۱۲۲۶ (1226).
TEN CASH.				
245	Ae.	1226	Same as No. 232, but letter ς (t) above the elephant.	بَهْرَامٌ مَرْبُوبٌ نَكْرٌ سُنْ مَوْلَدِيٌّ (A "Bahrám" struck at Nagar in the Múlúdi year 1226) : in single lined circle.
FIVE CASH.				
246	Ae.	1226	Same as No. 232, but letter ς (t) above the elephant.	Same as No. 235, but date ۱۲۲۶ (1226).
247	,	1226		A variant of No. 246.
248	,	1226	Same as No. 232, but letter ς (t) above the elephant.	اَخْتَارٌ مَرْبُوبٌ نَكْرٌ (An "akhtar" struck at Nagar, 1226) : in double lined circle with ring of dots between.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverso.	Reverse.
TIPU— <i>cont.</i>				
FIVE CASH— <i>cont.</i>				
249	Ae.	1226	Figure of an elephant standing right with letter ω (<i>t</i>) and date ۱۲۲۶ above: in double lined circle.	^۱ بَهْرَامُ فَيْضٌ حِسَارٌ (A "Bahrám" struck at Feiz Hissar): in single lined circle.
250	,	1226	Same as No. 249.	Same as No. 249, but اَخْتَارٌ (<i>ákhtar</i>) instead of بَهْرَامٌ (<i>Bahrám</i>).
TWENTY CASH.				
251	Ae.	1227	Same as No. 232, ² but letter ω (<i>s</i>) above.	Same as No. 239, but date ۱۲۲۷ .

¹ On this coin the name بَهْرَامٌ (*Bahrám*) has by some accident in the mint apparently been substituted for the usual name اَخْتَارٌ (*Akhtar*), and from a coin in a private collection the same mistake was made in the previous year.

² Marsden remarks that this is "probably the last specimen of his" (Tipu's) "coinage that has been preserved, and must have been struck within a month of his death; the year 1227 of his era having begun on the 6th April 1799 and the storming of Seringapatam, on which occasion he fell, having happened on the 4th May of that year, being the anniversary of his accession." (*Num. Orient.*, Pt. II, p. 724.) It would appear, however, that in reality it was in the year 1798 and not 1799 that the 17th year of his reign which on his coinage he distinguishes with the letter ω commenced. No coins smaller than the twenty cash piece have as yet been recorded, nor is any instance known of the occurrence of a forty cash.

HINDU LINE RESTORED.

			KRISHNA RAJA.
			PAGODA.
252	Au.	?	Figures of Siva and Parvati seated side by side, the former holding the trisul. स्वर्ण हरितालं (Sri Krishna Raja (Nag.)): on a plain field. W. 52 grs., Pl. V.

HINDU LINE RESTORED—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
KRISHNA RAJA— <i>cont.</i>				
HALF PAGODA.				
253	Au.	?	Same as No. 252.	Same as No. 252. W. 24.5 grs.
FANAMS.				
254	An.	?	Same as No. 252.	Same as No. 252. W. 5 grs.
255	„	?	Same as No. 62. ¹	Same as No. 62.
RUPEE.				
256	Ar.	1214	<p>شوب میہی سور سنہ ۲۹ جلوس میمنست مانومن (سکہ زد برهشت) کشور (سایہ) نسل (اے حامی دین محمد)</p> <p>ہاد عالم باد [ہاد] سنہ ۱۲۱۴</p> <p>(“Defender of the Muhammadian faith, reflection of divine excellence. The Emperor Shah 'Alam struck this coin to be current throughout the seven climates” in the year 1214).</p>	<p>Struck at Mysore in the 39th year of the auspicious reign).</p> <p>W. 5 grs.</p>

¹ A re-coining by the Dewan Purniah of the fanam struck by Kantirava Narasa Raja, and called the “Gidd” or thick Canteroy fanam to distinguish it from its predecessor, with which it corresponds exactly except in this respect.

² The complete inscription, of which but a very small portion appears on each coin and its translation are taken from Marsden's *Numismata Orientalia*. On the issue figured and described by him no date appears on the obverse. This coin, known as the “Raja” rupee, follows the type of those issued by the East India Company at Arcot and elsewhere, bearing the name of the Moghal Emperor Shah 'Alam.

³ The dates on these coins appear to be perfectly irreconcilable with the year of the reign given on the reverse.

HINDU LINE RESTORED—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
KRISHNA RAJA— <i>cont.</i>				
RUPEES— <i>cont.</i>				
257	Ar.	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but year P^{P} (44).
258	,	1221	Same as No. 256, but date $\text{W}^{*} \text{P}^{*}$ (21).	Same as No. 256, but year P^{P} (45).
259	,	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but year P^{P} (46).
260	,	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but year P^{A} (48).
261	,	1222	Same as No. 256, but date (1) W^{*} (1) 222.	Same as No. 256, but year P^{P} (64).
262	,	1229	Same as No. 256, but date (W) W^{*} (12) 29.	Same as No. 256, but year P^{P} (74).
263	,	1227	Same as No. 256, but date W^{W} (1227).	Same as No. 256, but year P^{P} (95). Pl. V.
264	,	1227	Same as No. 256, but date W^{W} (1227).	Same as No. 256, but year P^{P} (96).
265	,	1235	Same as No. 256, but date W^{P} (1235).	Same as No. 256, but year P^{P} (98).
266	,	1243	Same as No. 256, but date (W) P^{P} (12) 43.	Same as No. 256, but year P^{P} (98).
267	,	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but without date.

HINDU LINE RESTORED—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
KRISHNA RAJA— <i>cont.</i>				
HALF RUPEE.				
268	Ar.	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but year ۷۰ (3۰). W. 88 grs., Pl. V.
269	,	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but year ۷۱ (74).
270	,	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but year ۷۲ (76).
271	,	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but year ۷۳ (84).
QUARTER RUPEE.				
722	Ar.	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but year ۷۴ (45). W. 43.5 grs., Pl. V.
273	,	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but year ۷۵ (46).
274	,	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but year ۷۶ (76).
CHAMUNDI SERIES.				
QUARTER RUPEE.				
275	Ar.	1212	A figure of Chamundi, in a circle of dots.	کرہن داہر جلوس - درب میں ۱۲۱۲ سے (Krishna Udaiar, year of the reign ? struck at Mysore in the year 1212). W. 44 grs.

HINDU LINE RESTORED—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
KRISHNA RAJA— <i>cont.</i>				
CHAMUNDI SERIES— <i>cont.</i>				
QUARTER RUPEE— <i>cont.</i>				
276	Ar.	1214	Same as No. 275.	Same as No. 275, but date మిప (1214). Pl. V
277	„	1221	Same as No. 275.	Same as No. 275, but date మిల (1221).
278	„	1243	Same as No. 275.	Same as No. 275, but date మిల ¹ (1243).
ONE-EIGHTH RUPEE.				
279	Ar.	?	Same as No. 275.	మయిలి హనా (Mayili hana, Kan.). W. 27 grs.
ONE-SIXTEENTH RUPEE.				
280	Ar.	?	Same as No. 275.	Same as No. 279. W. 13.5 grs.
FORTY CASH.				
281	Ae.	?	Figure of an elephant caparisoned, standing left with శ్రీ (Sri) be- tween the sun and moon above.	మయిలి కసు (Mayili kasu, Kan. **). XL CASH. W. 275 grs.

¹ It is strange in this coin to find the date written from right to left and not in the usual manner.

HINDU LINE RESTORED—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
KRISHNA RAJA— <i>cont.</i>				
TWENTY CASH.				
282	Ae.	?	Same as No. 281.	ମୟିଲିକାସୁଅପ୍ତୁ (Mayili kasu ippattu, Kan.) xx CASH. W. 140 grs., Pl. V.
282.1	„	?	Same as No. 281.	Same as No. 282, but with ଚା (Cha, Kan.) above.
283	„	?	Figure of an elephant standing to left with trunk upraised and ଚାମୁଦି (Chamundi, Kan.) with ଶ୍ରୀ (Sri, Kan.), and sun and moon above: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	କୃଷ୍ଣ ମୟିଲିକାସୁଅପ୍ତୁ (Krishna, Mayili kasu ippattu, Kan.) xx CASH: in double lined circle with ring of dots be- tween. Pl. V.
TEN CASH.				
284	Ae.	?	Same as No. 281.	ଚାମୁଦିକାସୁ ୧୦ (Cha,(Chamundi) Mayili kasu 10, Kan.).
284.1	„	?	Same as No. 283.	Same as No. 283, but ହତ୍ତୁ (hattu, Kan.) for ଅପ୍ତୁ (ippattu, Kan.) and x CASH for xx CASH.
FIVE CASH.				
285	Ae.	?	Figure of an elephant standing left with sun and moon above: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣରାଜା (Sri Krishna Raja, Nag.): in double lined circle with ring of dots between. W. 41.5, Pl. V.
286	„	?	Same as No. 283.	କୃଷ୍ଣ ମୟିଲିକାସୁ x (Krishna Mayili kasu aidu, Kan.): v CASH: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.

HINDU LINE RESTORED—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
KRISHNA RAJA— <i>cont.</i>				
FIVE CASH— <i>cont.</i>				
287	Ae.	?	¹ Same as No. 281.	Same as No. 286.
288	„	?	Same as No. 281.	Same as No. 286, but ^{శ్రీ} (<i>Chd</i> , Kan.), and v CASH above the inscription.
TWENTY-FIVE CASH.				
<i>(Undated Type.)</i>				
289	Ae.	?	Figure of a lion standing left with right paw raised, and ^{శ్రీ} (<i>Chamundi</i> , Kan.) and ^{శ్రీ} (<i>Sri</i> , Kan.) above: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	^{కృష్ణ} (<i>Krishna</i> , Kan.) in circular centre with ^{మాయిలి} (<i>Mayili</i>) <i>kasu ippataidu</i> , Kan., XXV CASH ^{శ్రీ కృష్ణ} (struck at <i>Maisur</i>) in margin. W. 173 grs., Pl. V.
TWELVE-AND-A-HALF CASH.				
290	Ae.	?	Figure of a lion standing left with right paw raised and ^{శ్రీ} (<i>Sri</i> , Kan.) between the sun and moon above: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	^{కృష్ణ} (<i>Krishna</i> , Kan.), ^{శ్రీ మైసూరు} (struck at <i>Mysore</i>) (12½, Kan.). W. 87.5 grs.
SIX-AND-A-QUARTER CASH.				
291	Ae.	?	Same as No. 290.	Same as No. 290, but without the numerals. W. 44 grs.

¹ In this series of coins two or three slight variations occur. In the one set, represented by Nos. 281, 282 and 287, the value of the piece in English occupies the exergue on the reverse; in the other represented by Nos. 282-1 and 288; this occurs in the top line in all but the XX cash piece, the word ^{శ్రీ} (*shri*) appearing above it. Another slightly variant form of No. 282 also occurs which differs merely in the fact that the trunk of the elephant is slightly elevated though not so much so as in No. 283 and in some the long mark is added to the "Sri" while in others it is omitted.

HINDU LINE RESTORED—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
KRISHNA RAJA— <i>cont.</i>				
TWENTY CASH.				
<i>(Dated Type.)</i>				
292	Ae.	1833	Same as No. 289, but in single lined circle, and with date 1833 below the lion.	కృష్ణ రాజు (Krishna, Kan.). మైలె క్రూపు (Struck at Mysore) : in field, with మాయిలె క్రూపు శం (Mayili kusu ippatu, Kan.) : MILAY, XX CASH in margin, the whole in a circle of dots.
293	,	1834	Same as No. 292, but date 1834.	Same as No. 292, but MEILEE for MILAY.
294	,	1835	Same as No. 292, but date 1835.	Same as No. 293.
295	,	1836	Same as No. 292, but date 1836.	Same as No. 293.
296	,	1837	Same as No. 292, but date 1837.	Same as No. 293.
297	,	1838	Same as No. 292; but date 1838.	Same as No. 293.
298	,	1839	Same as No. 292, but date 1839.	Same as No. 293. Pl. V.
299	,	1840	Same as No. 292, but date 1840.	Same as No. 293.
300	,	1841	Same as No. 292, but date 1841.	Same as No. 293.
301	,	1843	Same as No. 292, but date 1843.	Same as No. 293.

HINDU LINE RESTORED—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverso.
KRISHNA RAJA— <i>cont.</i>				
TEN CASH.				
302	Ae.	1833	Same as No. 292.	କୃଷ୍ଣ (Krishna, Kan.). ମୋହନ୍ତି ମୁଦ୍ରା (Struck at Maisur 10 Eng.).
303	„	1833	Same as No. 292, but date 1833.	Same as No. 302.
304	„	1834	Same as No. 292, but date 1834.	Same as No. 302.
305	„	1835	Same as No. 292, but date 1835.	Same as No. 302.
306	„	1836	Same as No. 292, but date 1836.	Same as No. 302.
307	„	1837	Same as No. 292, but date 1837.	Same as No. 302.
308	„	1838	Same as No. 292, but date 1838.	Same as No. 302.
309	„	1839	Same as No. 292, but date 1839.	Same as No. 302.
310	„	1840	Same as No. 292, but date 1840.	Same as No. 302.
311	„	1841	Same as No. 292, but date 1841.	Same as No. 302.
312	„	1842	Same as No. 292, but date 1842.	Same as No. 302.
313	„	1843	Same as No. 292, but date 1843.	Same as No. 302.
FIVE CASH.				
314	Ae.	1833	Same as No. 292.	Same as No. 302, but 5 (Eng.) instead of 10.

HINDU LINE RESTORED—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
KRISHNA RAJA— <i>cont.</i>				
FIVE CASH.				
315	Ae.	1834	Same as No. 292, but date 1834.	Same as No. 314.
316	„	1835	Same as No. 292, but date 1835.	Same as No. 314.
317	„	1836	Same as No. 292, but date 1836.	Same as No. 314.
318	„	1837	Same as No. 292, but date 1837.	Same as No. 314.
319	„	1838	Same as No. 292, but date 1838.	Same as No. 314.
320	„	1839	Same as No. 292, but date 1839.	Same as No. 314.
321	„	1840	Same as No. 292, but date 1840.	Same as No. 314.
322	„	1841	Same as No. 292, but date 1841.	Same as No. 314.
323	„	1842	Same as No. 292, but date 1842.	Same as No. 314.
324	„	1843	Same as No. 292, but date 1843.	Same as No. 314.
TWO-AND-A-HALF CASH.				
325	Ae.	1833	Same as No. 292.,	Same as No. 302, but 2½ (Eng.) instead of 10.
326	„	1834	Same as No. 292, but date 1834.	Same as No. 325.
327	„	1835	Same as No. 292, but date 1835.	Same as No. 325.

HINDU LINE RESTORED—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
KRISHNA RAJA— <i>cont.</i>				
TWO-AND-A-HALF CASH— <i>cont.</i>				
328	Ae.	1836	Same as No. 292, but date 1836.	Same as No. 325.
329	„	1837	Same as No. 292, but date 1837.	Same as No. 325.
330	„	1838	Same as No. 292, but date 1838.	Same as No. 325.
331	„	1839	Same as No. 292, but date 1839.	Same as No. 325.
332	„	1840	Same as No. 292, but date 1840.	Same as No. 325.
333	„	1841	Same as No. 292, but date 1841.	Same as No. 325.
334	„	1842	Same as No. 292, but date 1842.	Same as No. 325.
335	„	1843	Same as No. 292, but date 1843.	Same as No. 325.

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2	Ae.	?	?	?	17
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6	"	?	?	?	17
8	"	?	?	?	18
16	"	?	?	?	18
20	"	?	?	?	19
21	"	?	?	?	19
29	"	?	?	?	20
61	"	?	?	?	22
62	Au.	{ 1638 } 1659 }	?	Kantirava Narasa Raja.	22
63	"	?	Seringapatam (?)	Haidar.	22
70	"	1198	," (?)	Tipu.	24
72	"	1199	Nagar.	"	24
75	"	1217	Seringapatnam.	"	25
76	"	1216	Nagar.	"	25
80	"	1217	Khúrshadsáád.	"	26
97	"	1200	Kalikút.	"	27

PLATE II.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Mint.	Prince.	Page.
110	Au.	1218	Seringapatam.	Tipu.	29
111	"	1216	"	"	30
116	Ar.	1219	"	"	31
117	"	1200	"	"	31
120	"	1217	Khúrshadsáád.	"	32
127	"	1217	Seringapatam.	"	32
133	"	1221	"	"	33
134	"	1221	"	"	33

PLATE III.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Mint.	Prince.	Page.
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152	"	1215	Kalikút.	"	36
155	"	1215	Feiz Hissár.	"	37
160	"	1215	Nagar.	"	38
167	"	1216	Farakhbád Hissár.	"	39
169	"	1216	Farakhí.	"	39
170	"	1216	Seringapatam.	"	39

PLATE IV.

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179	"	1217	Farakhí.	"	40
189	"	1218	Nagar.	"	42
191	"	1218	Zafarábád.	"	42
217	"	1222	Seringapatam.	"	47
239	"	1225	Nagar.	"	50

PLATE V.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Mint.	Prince.	Page.
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268	"	?	"	"	55
276	"	1214	"	"	56
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283	"	?	(?)	"	57
285	"	?	(?)	"	57
289	"	?	"	"	58
298	"	1639	"	"	59

A

2



5



8



6



10



20



21



29



61

A'

62



67



63



70

72



75



80

MYSORE.



V



119



III



AR



116



133



134



133



127



120

117

R.H.C.T



A



140



151



152



167



155



169



100



170



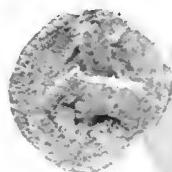
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166

159

170



191

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169





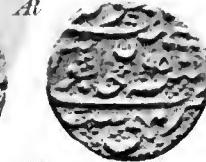
A.E



282

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A.R



268

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A.E



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